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INCOME DISTRIBUTION

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PART 1

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INCOME DISTRIBUTION, 1968-69 – PART 1

PREFACE

During 1968 and 1969, tests were carried out in order to assess the feasibility of using the quarterly population survey as a means of collecting information about the incomes of individuals and families. In November 1969, questions on income for the year 1968-69 were asked at one half of the dwellings included in the population survey conducted in that month. Additional questions covered educational qualifications, level of schooling, and labour force experience during the year.

2. In the period which has elapsed since the survey, incomes have increased very markedly and as a consequence the levels shown in this bulletin are no longer representative of present-day incomes. Nevertheless, the findings of the survey with regard to dispersion and relativity between different sources, different age groups and groups with different qualifications, will still be valuable. If, as may be hoped, it is found possible to repeat the survey in respect of 1973-74, the 1968-69 data will have an added value in permitting changes over five years to be assessed.
3. The present publication incorporates the first group of income tables to be constructed from the data obtained in the survey. As additional tables are produced it is intended to make them available in the form of further publications or on request to users. Comments on this first issue will be welcomed, and if needs for particular tables are made known it may be possible to meet them to the extent that processing facilities and considerations of sampling variability will permit.
4. This issue contains estimates of the incomes of both individuals and families. A summary of the principal features of the results will be found on pages 3 to 5 and diagrams on pages 10 and 11.

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Family incomes

The median family income for Australia for the year 1968-69 is estimated to have been \$4,480. That is to say, half of all families had incomes below this figure and the other half above it. Among States Western Australia, New South Wales and Victoria were above the Australian figure, while Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania fell below it.

2. Married couple families, with or without children and other relatives, had a median income of \$4,610. Other families with a male head had a median income of \$4,230, while families with a female head had a median income of \$2,950.

3. The median income of married couple families rose with the size of the family, from \$3,770 for two persons to \$4,730 for three persons. A feature of the two-person family incomes is the large number in the \$1,000 to \$1,500 income group. Married couples in receipt of the full age pension fell into this group. Without these pensioner families the gap between the median incomes of two-person and three-person families would have been much reduced. There were further small rises to \$4,820 for families of four and \$5,140 for families of five, and thereafter no significant rise.

4. Out of the estimated total of 2,865,500 married couple families, 1,672,000 or 58 per cent showed no earned income for the wife, and for these families the median income was \$3,940. In an estimated 1,193,000 married couple families the wife had some earned income and the median family income for these families was \$5,470. In such families, the median earned income of the wife was about \$1,580.

5. Out of a total of 3,176,000 families of all kinds, 268,500 declared no earned income, their income source being social service benefits, superannuation or annuity payments, interest, dividends, rent or royalties, and other unearned income. The remaining 2,907,500 families had a median total income of \$4,680 and consisted of 1,278,000 families with one earner and median income of \$3,660, 1,233,000 families with two earners and median income \$5,170, and 396,000 families with three or more earners and median income of \$7,270.

6. For family incomes estimates have been made not only of the decile points, i.e. the income levels below which lie 10, 20, 30 per cent, etc. of all families, but also of the corresponding fractions of the aggregate of all family incomes which are received by the families at or below each of these decile points. These estimates are as follows:

| Decile | Per cent of families receiving incomes below the levels shown | Income level (\$) | Per cent of aggregate income received by families with incomes at or below this level |
|---------|---|-------------------|---|
| (a) 1st | 10 | 1,800 | 2.2 |
| 2nd | 20 | 2,760 | 6.8 |
| 3rd | 30 | 3,340 | 12.8 |
| 4th | 40 | 3,900 | 19.7 |
| 5th | 50 | 4,480 | 28.2 |
| 6th | 60 | 5,080 | 37.5 |
| 7th | 70 | 5,800 | 48.1 |
| 8th | 80 | 6,780 | 60.3 |
| 9th | 90 | 8,560 | 75.2 |

(a) Some incomes may fall in this decile for reasons given in explanatory notes, paragraph 4.

Gini index of concentration of family incomes

7. From this information is calculated the Gini index of concentration of family incomes. The index, always between 0 and 1, is low for countries with relatively equal income distributions and high for countries with relatively unequal distributions. The calculated value of the Gini index for Australia in 1968-69 is 0.33. For comparison, a recent study gives figures for family incomes in the U.S.A. as 0.36 and in Mexico as 0.50, indicating a greater degree of equality in Australia than in either of those two countries.

8. The effect of including family incomes which are very low (for the reasons given in paragraph 4 of the explanatory notes) is to raise this index, while understatement of higher incomes will have the effect of lowering it. The net effect of these offsetting tendencies has not been assessed, but it would be unlikely to invalidate the international comparisons.

Personal incomes : earned income

9. The estimated numbers of persons who had an income from wages or salary were 3,181,000 males and 1,717,000 females, and the medians of these wage or salary incomes were \$3,090 for males and \$1,500 for females. Persons who had an income from their own business, trade or profession numbered 324,000 males and 77,000 females, the medians of these incomes being \$2,780 for males and \$920 for females. In the case of incomes from partnerships, there was a larger representation of females, the numbers and median incomes being 331,000 males (\$2,550) and 203,000 females (\$2,020). The same individual may have had more than one source of earned income. The total numbers of individuals receiving earned income, free of duplication, were 3,676,000 males, with median earned income \$3,120, and 1,960,000 females, with median earned income \$1,540.

Personal incomes : other

10. Persons who received income from government social service benefits were estimated to number 529,000 males and 2,321,000 females. Median incomes were \$570 and \$150 respectively. Males showed a concentration of incomes in the maximum age pension interval \$600 to \$700. Females showed concentration in intervals corresponding to child endowment for one child and for two children and again in the maximum age pension and standard widows' pension intervals.

11. Persons who received some income from interest, dividends and rent were estimated to number 1,131,000 males and 1,019,000 females. These incomes were very largely small amounts of savings bank interest and over half of them were under \$50. The numbers receiving incomes of this kind of \$1,000 or more were 103,000 males and 92,000 females. Experience in other countries has shown that this kind of income is especially liable to be understated in income surveys. Persons who received income from superannuation or annuity payments were estimated to number 105,000 males and 71,000 females, the median incomes being \$940 and \$540 respectively. Income from other sources, such as private educational scholarships, maintenance or alimony or regular income under a trust or will, was received by an estimated 53,000 males and 93,000 females, the median amounts being \$300 for males and \$570 for females.

Personal income from all sources

12. The total number of persons receiving income of any kind is estimated at 4,048,000 males and 3,775,000 females. The male median income was \$3,050 and female median income \$740.

13. The distribution of total incomes for males showed an isolated large number (233,000) in the \$600 to \$800 range, which includes the maximum age pension. Higher up the scale, male incomes reached their greatest frequency (273,000) in the \$3,000 to \$3,200 interval. For females, there were very large numbers with very small incomes — 648,000 with incomes under \$100 and 950,000 with incomes under \$200. Again there was an isolated large number (554,000) in the \$600 to \$800 range, which contains the maximum age pension and standard widows' pension. Above that figure there was no obvious peak of women's incomes.

14. The quintiles (i.e. the points dividing the successive fifths of the income distribution) and the medians were as follows:

| | Per cent of persons receiving incomes below the levels shown | Income level (\$) | |
|--------------|--|-------------------|---------|
| | | Males | Females |
| 1st quintile | 20 | 1,670 | 150 |
| 2nd quintile | 40 | 2,680 | 620 |
| 3rd quintile | 60 | 3,410 | 1,060 |
| 4th quintile | 80 | 4,530 | 1,970 |
| Median | 50 | 3,050 | 740 |

Incomes of persons employed full-time for the full year

15. Many of the very small incomes were received by persons who were not in the labour force at all during 1968-69 or who were in the labour force for only a small part of the year, or on a part-time basis. If the study is confined to those who worked for the full year on a full-time basis, the number of males falls from 4,048,000 to 3,162,000 and of females from 3,775,000 to only 1,009,000.

16. The incomes from all sources of full-year, full-time workers (see definition in the explanatory notes, paragraph 17) showed a median value of \$3,370 for males and \$2,020 for females. The largest number of male incomes was in the \$3,000 to \$3,200 range, but for females the largest number was in the \$2,000 to \$2,200 range.

17. The quintiles and the medians were as follows:

| | Per cent of persons receiving incomes below the levels shown | Income level (\$) | |
|--------------|--|-------------------|---------|
| | | Males | Females |
| 1st quintile | 20 | 2,420 | 1,450 |
| 2nd quintile | 40 | 3,070 | 1,840 |
| 3rd quintile | 60 | 3,750 | 2,190 |
| 4th quintile | 80 | 4,860 | 2,730 |
| Median | 50 | 3,370 | 2,020 |

18. The interval between the first and fourth quintiles for males (\$2,440) was 72.4 per cent of the median; and for females the same interval (\$1,280) was 63.4 per cent of the median. These measures show that there was a greater dispersion of incomes for males than for females. Also, both distributions were positively skewed, the fourth quintile being farther above the median than the first quintile was below it. This positive skewness was considerably more marked for males than for females.

19. One effect of this positive skewness is that the median income for both sexes is less than the average income (obtained by dividing the estimated total of all incomes by the number of income earners). Thus for full-year, full-time males, while the median income was \$3,370, the average income was \$3,900; and for females, while the median income was \$2,020, the average income was \$2,210.

Incomes according to age and qualifications

20. Again for full-year full-time workers, the total income increased with age. Average income for males advanced from \$2,960 in the 20-24 year age group to \$3,980 in the 25-34 age group and \$4,390 in the 35-44 age group. Thereafter there was no further rise, it being \$4,370 in the 45-54 age group, \$4,130 in the 55-59 age group and \$3,970 for males aged 60 and over. For females the average income rose more slowly with age, from \$2,100 in the 20-24 age group to \$2,480 in the 25-34 age group and \$2,540 in the 35-44 age group.

21. The relationship of income to the level of qualifications is shown by the fact that the estimated average income for full-year, full-time workers with university degrees (\$7,630) was higher than for those with non-degree tertiary qualifications (\$5,100), which in turn was higher than for those with technician level qualifications (\$4,320), those with trade level qualifications (\$3,910) and those with no post-school qualifications (\$3,100). For those with no post-school qualifications, males who had matriculated averaged \$4,320, others who left school at 17 averaged \$3,750, at 16 \$3,520, at 14 or 15 \$3,420 and at 13 or under \$3,260. Females who had matriculated averaged \$2,550, others who left school at 17 averaged \$2,280, at 16 \$2,080, and at 14 or 15 \$1,990.

Rise in level of average earnings since 1968-69

22. The rise in incomes since the year 1968-69 has been considerable. However, the findings of the survey with regard to dispersion and relativity between different sources, different age groups and groups with different qualifications will still be valuable. As a measure of the rise, average weekly earnings per employed male unit (a series which refers only to wage and salary earners and which is published quarterly in a mimeographed statement, *Reference No. 6.18*) may be used as a rough guide. Estimates for the period 1968-69 to December quarter 1972, and increases in the series in absolute and relative terms, are shown below:

| Period | Average weekly earnings (\$) | Increase since 1968-69 (a) | (Per cent) |
|---------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Year 1968-69 | 70.20 | .. | .. |
| 1969-70 | 76.10 | 5.90 | 8.4 |
| 1970-71 | 84.50 | 14.30 | 20.4 |
| 1971-72 | 93.00 | 22.50 | 32.1 |
| Dec. Qtr 1972 | (b)100.10 | 29.60 | 42.2 |

(a) Allowing for discontinuity of approximately 30 cents between 1970-71 and subsequent periods. (b) Seasonally adjusted.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

POPULATION COVERAGE

The sample used in the survey covered the six States, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Approximately one half of one per cent of the population was included in the sample. The estimates for individuals relate to all persons 15 years of age and over, except persons in institutions, members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations. Questions were not asked of patients in institutions such as hospitals and sanatoria, and inmates of gaols, etc. for whom, for the purposes of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling. However, where a husband was in the armed forces, or in an institution, his income for the year 1968-69 was, wherever possible, included in total family income.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

2. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling variability. (See Technical Note, page 24 for further details.) In addition, they are subject to errors of response and reporting.

3. Interviewers engaged in obtaining information on income were instructed to ask respondents to refer to records wherever possible, and in fact records were referred to in about half of all cases. In other cases the answers were based on memory, and frequently on the memory or knowledge of one person, generally the housewife. Some understatement in the estimates may be expected, because of imperfect recall of minor or irregular sources of income. Other errors may be due to genuine misunderstanding, or to misrepresentation.

4. Other points which should be kept in mind in interpreting the results of this survey are as follows:

- (i) For the purposes of the survey, income was defined to include (a) all income received while living in Australia, including income received from an overseas source and (b) all income received from an Australian source while living overseas.
- (ii) A person included in the survey in November 1969 who had lived outside Australia for the whole of 1968-69 was not asked the income questions. A person who had arrived in Australia towards the end of the reference year would have been recorded as receiving little or no income in Australia.
- (iii) The income received by a family or a person does not necessarily reflect the standard of living of that family or person. For example, although alimony and maintenance payments were counted as income, gifts or donations such as might be made by relatives who were not members of the household were not included, even though such gifts or donations may have been the sole means of support. No account was taken of the possible run-down of assets accumulated in the past.
- (iv) Some couples who had married in the period July to November 1969, and some individuals, may have received no income in 1968-69. (They may, for example, have been at school or university.) Family and individual income would in such cases have been recorded as nil.
- (v) Family income does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the year 1968-69 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of the survey.

DEFINITIONS

5. **Income.** Questions were asked in respect of each person aged 15 years or over in the sample on the amount of income received in 1968-69 from each of the following sources: (1) money wages or salary; (2) own business, trade or profession (net income); (3) share in partnership (net income); (4) government social service benefits; (5) superannuation or annuity; (6) interest, dividends, rent, etc.; (7) other sources, e.g. trust or will, maintenance or alimony.

6. **Income from wages or salary** was defined as gross income before taxation and other deductions were made. It included overtime and bonuses, gratuities and tips, fees and commission, and any contribution by the employer to the person's board or rent. Worker's compensation for temporary loss of wages was included, but compensation for an injury, for damage to personal property or for the reimbursement of medical fees was not regarded as income. Lump sum payments on

retirement, living and travelling allowances, expense accounts, employers' contributions to superannuation or retirement funds and reimbursement of fees which were paid by the person for a training course were not regarded as income.

7. **Income from own business, trade or profession and income from a share in a partnership.** In both of these cases, net income was recorded. If no income had been received in 1968-69 or a loss had been made, or if all income had been retained in the business, income from these sources was recorded as nil. Where possible, the value of any goods taken from the business for use by family members (for example, meat on a farm, food from a retail grocery) was included as income.

8. **Earned income** is the sum of income from wages or salary, income from own business, trade or profession and income from a share in a partnership. Recipients of earned income are referred to as "income earners", as distinct from the all-inclusive term "income recipients".

9. **Income from government social service benefits** includes income from items such as:

- (i) Child endowment or maternity allowance
- (ii) Pensions (e.g. age, invalid, widows', war, service, war widows')
- (iii) Unemployment, sickness or special benefits
- (iv) TB allowance
- (v) Rehabilitation payments
- (vi) Government educational scholarships, including Commonwealth and State scholarships and bursaries. (Fees paid directly by governments to educational institutions are excluded.)

10. **Income from superannuation or annuity** includes government and private pensions or retirement benefits paid to a retired person or his survivors by a former employer, either directly or through a superannuation fund, insurance company, etc. and periodic receipts from annuities or insurance. Any lump-sum payment received by a person on his retirement was excluded.

11. The category **interest, dividends, rent, etc.** includes interest on savings, bonds, debentures, etc., dividends from stocks and shares, net income from rental of a house or other property to others, and net royalties.

12. **Income from other sources** includes income from items such as (i) private educational scholarships; (ii) maintenance or alimony; (iii) a trust or will. Income paid at regular intervals and received by a beneficiary under a will, settlement, deed, gift or instrument of trust was included. However, a 'once only' payment from any of these sources was not regarded as income. Private payments (including financial support from other family members, friends or charitable organisations) were not regarded as income. Any supplementation of income by withdrawal from assets was also not regarded as income.

13. A **family** was generally defined to consist of two or more persons living in the same household, including the head of the family and any person or persons having any of the following relationships to the head:

- (i) wife
- (ii) son or daughter of any age, if unmarried and not accompanied by children of his or her own
- (iii) brother or sister 16 years of age or over, if unmarried and not accompanied by children of his or her own
- (iv) grandchild, if unmarried and not accompanied by either of his or her parents, nor by children of his or her own
- (v) ancestor, if not married and not accompanied by children under 16 years of age of his or her own; or
- (vi) any child under 16 years of age not accompanied by a parent, unless the child was related to some person in a second family in the household.

However, where the head of the family was in the armed forces or in an institution at the time of the survey and particulars of his income for the year 1968-69 were available, he was counted as a family member.

14. The following points should be noted in relation to the definition of a family in the previous paragraph:

- (i) the term 'relationship' includes relationships by blood, marriage or adoption
- (ii) the marriage relationship includes legal and de facto relationships
- (iii) widowed and divorced persons are considered to be not married.

A family, as defined, can contain no more than two married persons, and can contain two married persons only if these persons are husband and wife.

15. **Married couple families** are those comprising a married couple, with or without other family members (not necessarily children; see paragraph 13). **Other families** comprise a head and at least one other family member; they cannot include a married couple.

16. **Family income** is the sum of the incomes received from all sources by all members of the family for whom particulars of income were obtained. (See paragraph 13.)

17. **Full-year, full-time workers** are those who had worked in Australia for at least 50 weeks during the year 1968-69 and had been engaged mostly in full-time work, defined as work occupying 35 hours or more per week. A person who had worked for 26 weeks full time and for 24 weeks part time would have been classified as a full-time worker; however, it should be noted that most persons who work for a full year engage in either full-time or part-time work, but not in both. This is evidenced by the results of the survey *Labour Force Experience During 1968* (published in a mimeographed bulletin, Reference No. 6.26). The survey results indicated that, of persons who worked throughout all, or nearly all, of 1968 and who were mainly full-time workers, only about one person in one thousand did any part-time work at all.

18. **Post-school qualifications** comprise university degrees, tertiary qualifications other than university degrees (shown in Table 18 as non-degree tertiary), technician level and trade level qualifications. Apart from university degrees, the levels were determined as follows:

Non-degree tertiary is a level relating to qualifications obtained following substantial advanced study beyond matriculation, conferred by institutions and professional associations, e.g. Associate of Australian Society of Accountants, Diploma in Business Studies, Teaching Certificate, Diploma of Engineering.

Technician is a level which requires theoretical knowledge, as well as practical skills, e.g. wool-classing or nursing. Certificates issued by technical colleges following periods of 4 or 5 years part-time study after passing intermediate or final secondary school examinations are classified as 'technician'. Technician level qualifications were classified according to the field of study as *technical* (mainly engineering and technological), *commercial* (accounting, administration, secretarial, etc.) or *other* (including nursing).

Trade is formal recognition of competence in a skilled manual occupation which is usually obtained through an apprenticeship and satisfactory progress in part-time studies concurrently with practical training (e.g. plumber, fitter, compositor, carpenter, hairdresser).

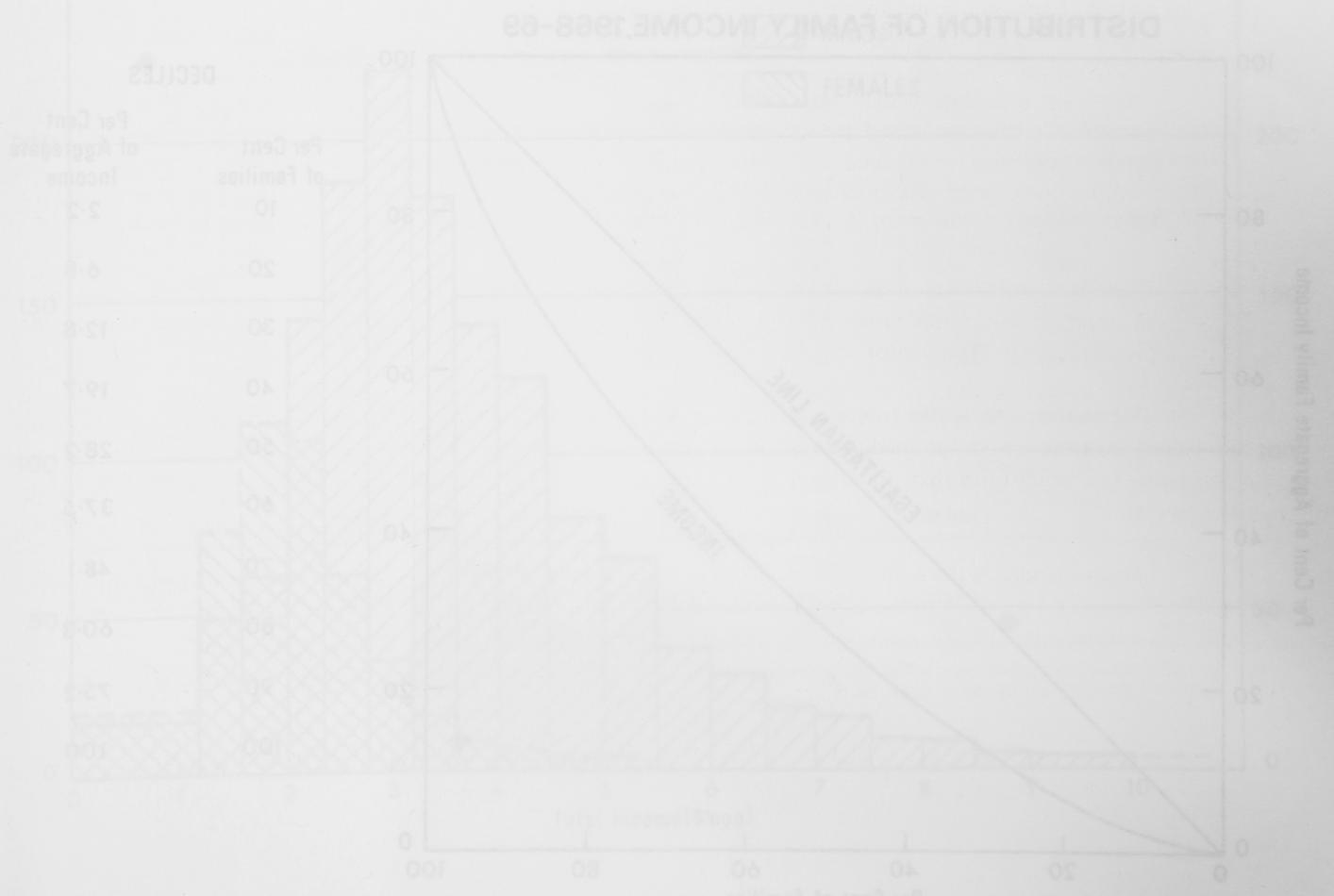
19. **Median income** is the amount which divides the distribution, e.g. of families or individuals, into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below it. Medians were calculated from grouped data, the class intervals being finer than those published in the tables. Linear interpolation was used within the class interval in which the median fell.

20. **Mean income** is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group (e.g. families, income earners, full-year, full-time workers) by the number of units in that group. In calculating means it was assumed that observations were spread evenly across class intervals, the mid-point of each interval being used in calculating group aggregates.

21. **Gini index of concentration.** This is one of the most widely used measures of inequality of income distribution. In the second diagram on page 10 a Lorenz curve has been drawn, showing cumulative percentages of families plotted against cumulative percentages of aggregate family income. (It can be seen from this curve, for example, that the lowest 10 per cent of families received only 2.2 percent of aggregate family income.) The 'egalitarian line' shows the hypothetical situation in which all families receive the same income. The Gini index of concentration is the ratio of the area between the egalitarian line and the Lorenz curve to the area of the triangle below the egalitarian line.

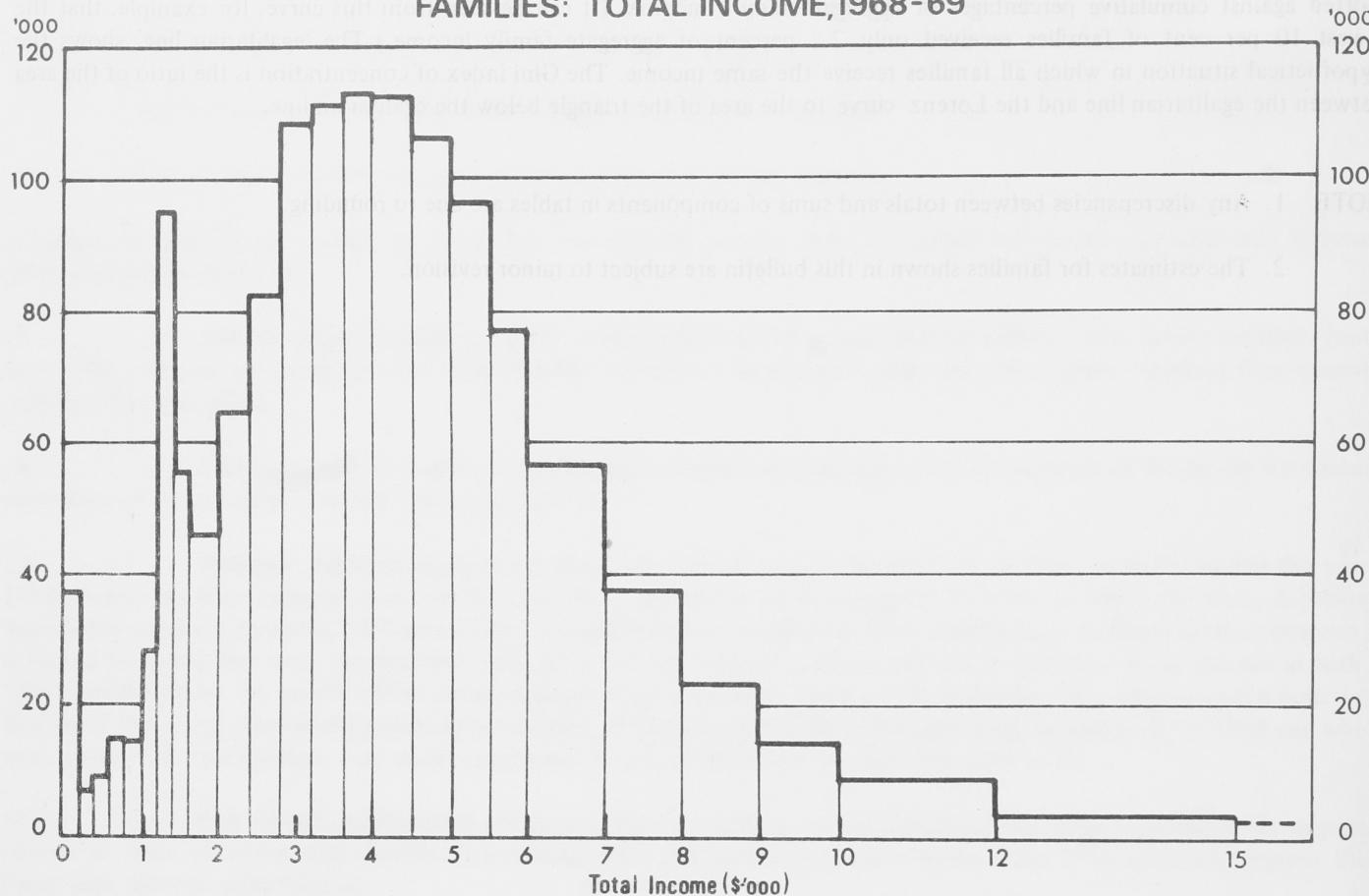
NOTE. 1. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding.

2. The estimates for families shown in this bulletin are subject to minor revision.

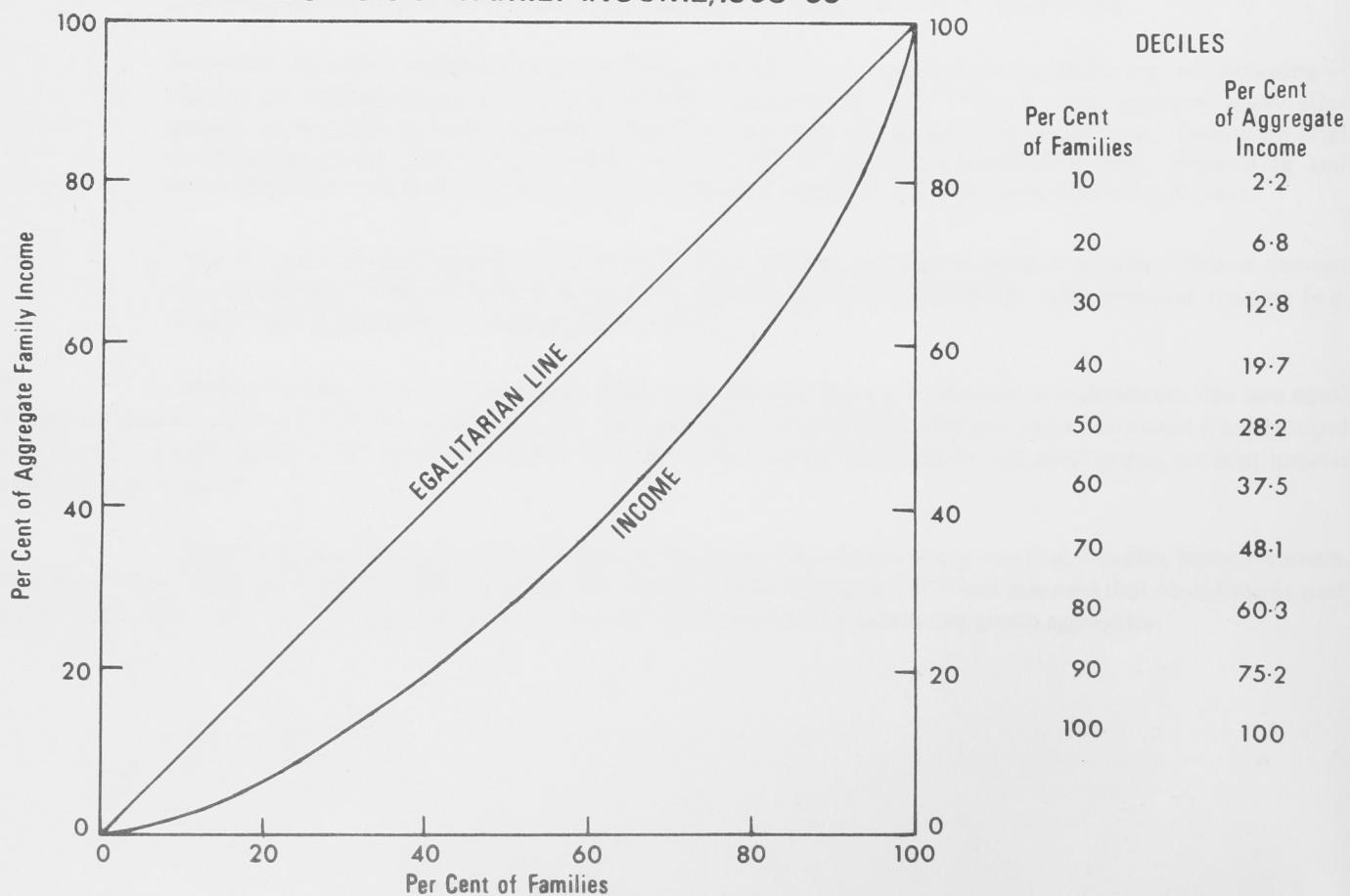


Note. Because the income ranges in Tables 1, 15 and 16 are unequal, the numbers shown in the tables should not be plotted on the same scale. For the purposes of the diagrams they have therefore been converted to equivalent numbers on the basis of \$200 intervals of income. Actual figures are given in the tables. (See pages 12, 19 and 20.)

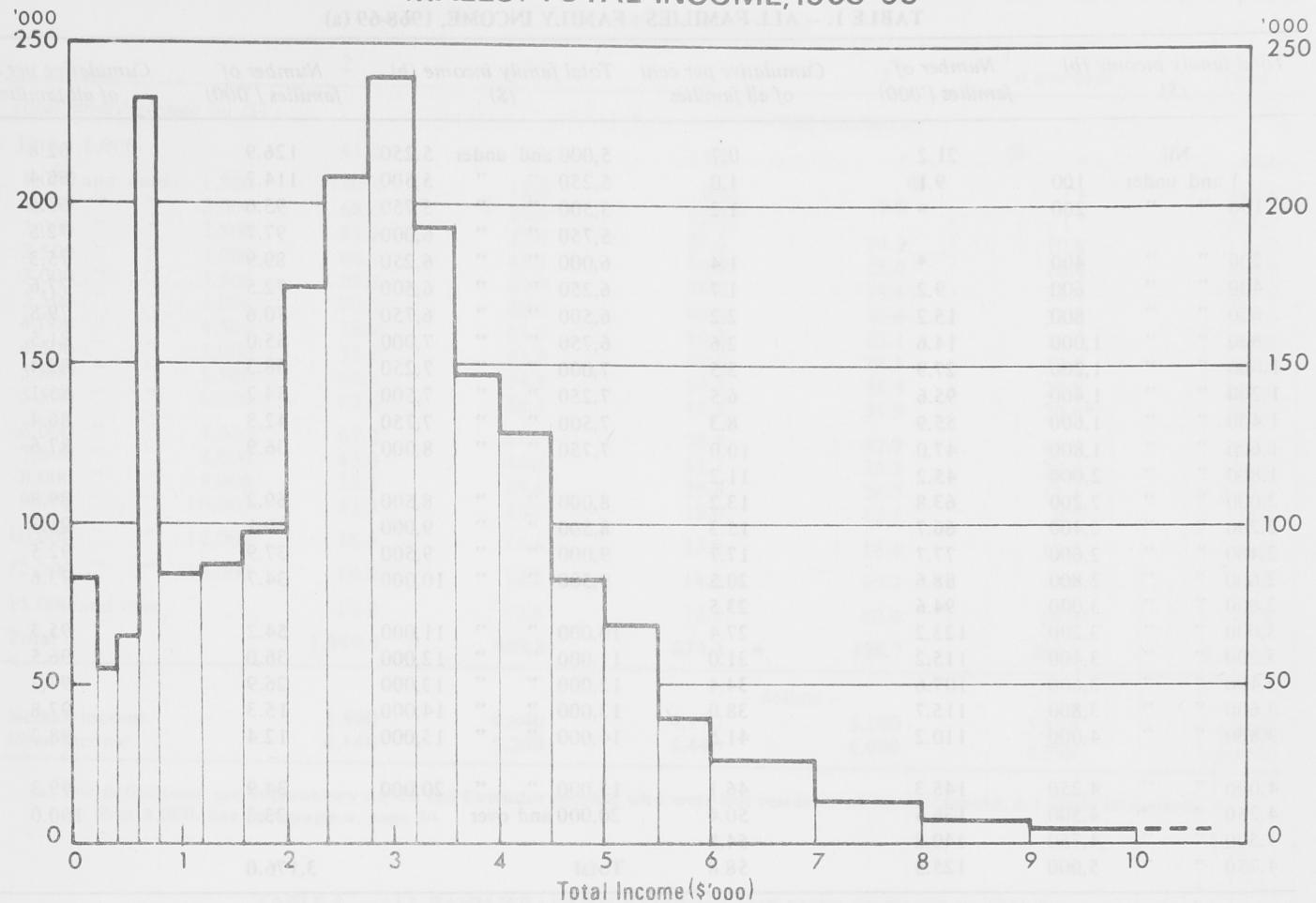
FAMILIES: TOTAL INCOME, 1968-69



DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY INCOME, 1968-69



MALES: TOTAL INCOME, 1968-69



FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS: TOTAL INCOME, 1968-69

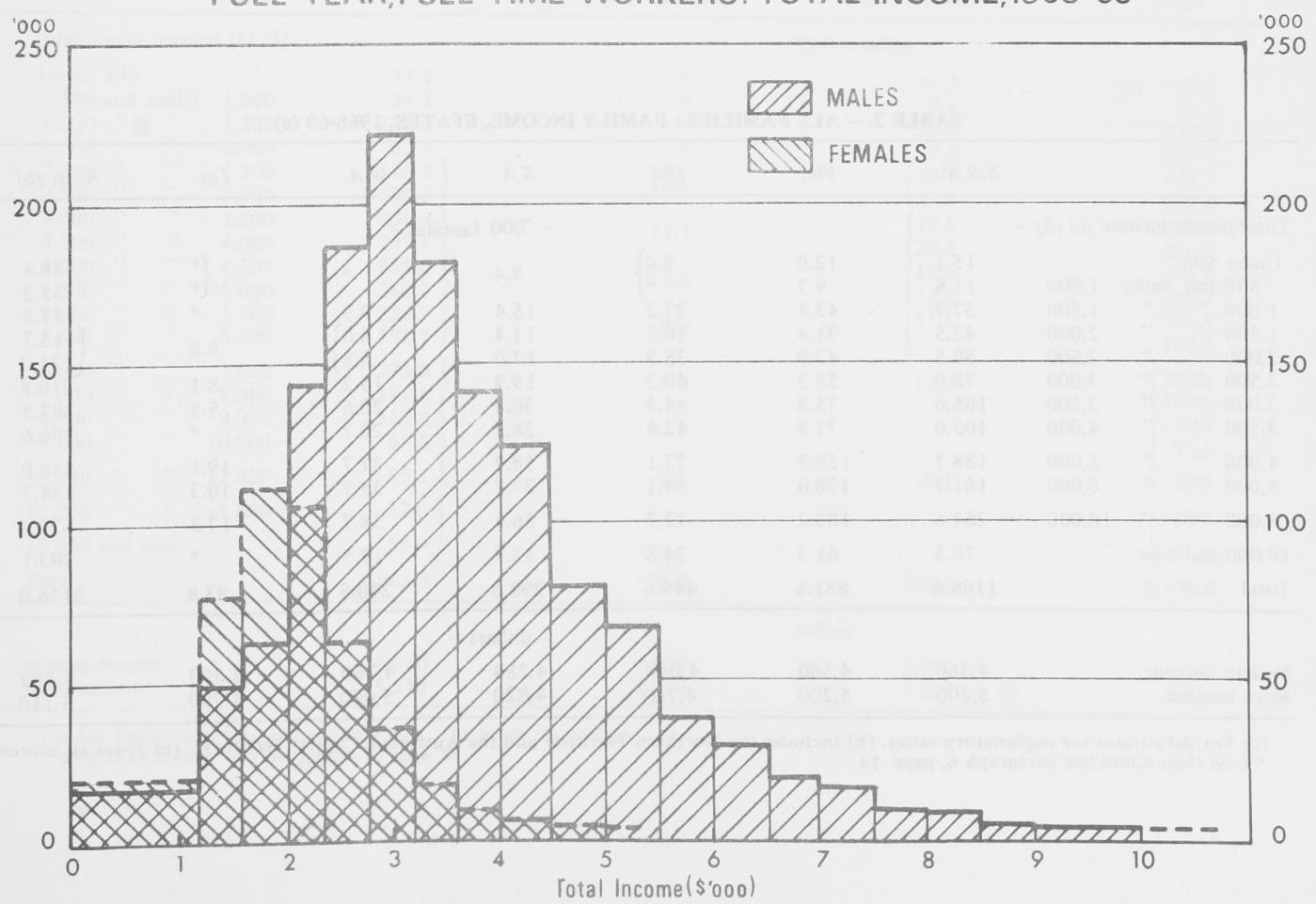


TABLE 1. - ALL FAMILIES : FAMILY INCOME, 1968-69 (a)

| Total family income (b) (\$) | Number of families ('000) | Cumulative per cent of all families | Total family income (b) (\$) | Number of families ('000) | Cumulative per cent of all families | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------|
| Nil | 21.2 | 0.7 | 5,000 and under | 5,250 | 126.9 | |
| 1 and under | 100 | 9.1 | 5,250 " | 5,500 | 114.7 | |
| 100 " | 200 | * | 5,500 " | 5,750 | 95.6 | |
| | | | 5,750 " | 6,000 | 97.7 | |
| 200 " | 400 | * | 6,000 " | 6,250 | 89.9 | |
| 400 " | 600 | 9.2 | 6,250 " | 6,500 | 72.5 | |
| 600 " | 800 | 15.2 | 6,500 " | 6,750 | 70.6 | |
| 800 " | 1,000 | 14.6 | 6,750 " | 7,000 | 55.0 | |
| 1,000 " | 1,200 | 27.9 | 7,000 " | 7,250 | 58.3 | |
| 1,200 " | 1,400 | 95.6 | 7,250 " | 7,500 | 54.2 | |
| 1,400 " | 1,600 | 55.9 | 7,500 " | 7,750 | 42.3 | |
| 1,600 " | 1,800 | 47.0 | 7,750 " | 8,000 | 36.9 | |
| 1,800 " | 2,000 | 45.2 | | | | |
| 2,000 " | 2,200 | 63.8 | 8,000 " | 8,500 | 69.2 | |
| 2,200 " | 2,400 | 66.7 | 8,500 " | 9,000 | 50.1 | |
| 2,400 " | 2,600 | 77.7 | 9,000 " | 9,500 | 37.9 | |
| 2,600 " | 2,800 | 88.6 | 9,500 " | 10,000 | 34.7 | |
| 2,800 " | 3,000 | 94.6 | | | | |
| 3,000 " | 3,200 | 123.2 | 10,000 " | 11,000 | 54.2 | |
| 3,200 " | 3,400 | 115.2 | 11,000 " | 12,000 | 36.0 | |
| 3,400 " | 3,600 | 107.6 | 12,000 " | 13,000 | 26.9 | |
| 3,600 " | 3,800 | 115.7 | 13,000 " | 14,000 | 15.3 | |
| 3,800 " | 4,000 | 110.2 | 14,000 " | 15,000 | 12.4 | |
| 4,000 " | 4,250 | 145.3 | | | | |
| 4,250 " | 4,500 | 136.5 | 46.1 | 15,000 " | 20,000 | 34.9 |
| 4,500 " | 4,750 | 140.8 | 50.4 | 20,000 and over | | 23.3 |
| 4,750 " | 5,000 | 125.5 | 58.8 | Total | 3,176.0 | |

(a) For definitions see explanatory notes. (b) From all sources.

* Less than 8,000. See paragraph 6, page 24.

TABLE 2. - ALL FAMILIES : FAMILY INCOME, STATES, 1968-69 (a)

| | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | Aust. (b) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| <i>Total family income (c) (\$)</i> - | | | | - '000 families - | | | |
| Under 500 | 15.1 | 12.0 | 8.4 | 9.4 | * | * | 48.4 |
| 500 and under | 1,000 | 11.6 | 9.7 | * } | 9.4 | 9.9 | 35.2 |
| 1,000 " | 1,500 | 57.9 | 43.4 | | | | |
| 1,500 " | 2,000 | 42.5 | 31.4 | 27.2 | 15.4 | * | 157.8 |
| 2,000 " | 2,500 | 59.5 | 43.9 | 16.7 | 11.4 | 8.0 | 113.7 |
| 2,500 " | 3,000 | 78.0 | 55.3 | 35.9 | 17.0 | 8.8 | |
| 3,000 " | 3,500 | 105.6 | 75.8 | 40.3 | 19.9 | 15.2 | 219.8 |
| 3,500 " | 4,000 | 105.0 | 77.9 | 44.3 | 30.8 | 20.6 | 287.5 |
| 4,000 " | 5,000 | 188.7 | 159.7 | 42.4 | 28.2 | 20.7 | 284.6 |
| 5,000 " | 6,000 | 161.7 | 128.0 | 77.1 | 58.7 | 37.7 | 548.0 |
| 6,000 " | 10,000 | 264.6 | 183.2 | 54.1 | 37.7 | 35.7 | 434.7 |
| 10,000 and over | | 76.3 | 61.3 | 72.7 | 56.4 | 58.7 | 671.6 |
| Total | 1166.6 | 881.6 | 449.6 | 298.6 | 240.5 | 93.8 | 3176.0 |
| | | | | - dollars - | | | |
| Median income | 4,560 | 4,560 | 4,040 | 4,280 | 4,760 | 4,300 | 4,480 |
| Mean income | 5,200 | 5,200 | 4,700 | 4,820 | 5,400 | 4,990 | 5,110 |

(a) For definitions see explanatory notes. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (c) From all sources.

* Less than 8,000. See paragraph 6, page 24.

TABLE 3. - ALL FAMILIES : FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY SIZE, 1968-69 (a)

| | Number in family (b) | | | | | | Total | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-------|--|--|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 and over | | | | |
| <i>Total family income (c) (\$)</i> - | | | | - '000 families - | | | | | |
| Under 1,000 | 41.2 | 14.6 | 15.5 | * | * | * | 83.6 | | |
| 1,000 and under 1,500 | 130.3 | 12.9 | 9.5 | 9.9 | | 157.8 | | | |
| 1,500 " " 2,000 | 68.6 | 20.4 | 12.2 | | | 113.7 | | | |
| 2,000 " " 2,500 | 85.9 | 33.4 | 27.6 | 14.2 | 10.6 | 171.7 | | | |
| 2,500 " " 3,000 | 86.7 | 45.1 | 44.5 | 25.0 | 18.4 | 219.8 | | | |
| 3,000 " " 3,500 | 98.2 | 61.9 | 59.6 | 35.4 | 32.4 | 287.5 | | | |
| 3,500 " " 4,000 | 79.2 | 68.0 | 69.8 | 35.6 | 32.0 | 284.6 | | | |
| 4,000 " " 4,500 | 78.9 | 61.7 | 65.3 | 42.1 | 33.8 | 281.8 | | | |
| 4,500 " " 5,000 | 73.8 | 61.9 | 62.0 | 38.1 | 30.5 | 266.1 | | | |
| 5,000 " " 5,500 | 68.8 | 54.8 | 54.3 | 35.9 | 27.8 | 241.6 | | | |
| 5,500 " " 6,000 | 53.6 | 44.1 | 42.8 | 31.9 | 20.6 | 193.1 | | | |
| 6,000 " " 7,000 | 67.2 | 66.1 | 70.3 | 42.9 | 41.7 | 288.1 | | | |
| 7,000 " " 8,000 | 43.0 | 40.8 | 42.1 | 35.3 | 30.5 | 191.6 | | | |
| 8,000 " " 9,000 | 23.3 | 24.4 | 29.8 | 24.7 | 17.1 | 119.3 | | | |
| 9,000 " " 10,000 | 13.3 | 18.1 | 19.0 | 12.5 | 9.7 | 72.6 | | | |
| 10,000 " " 12,000 | 15.8 | 16.6 | 23.9 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 90.3 | | | |
| 12,000 " " 15,000 | 10.0 | 12.3 | 14.2 | 10.3 | * | 54.7 | | | |
| 15,000 and over | 12.2 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 58.2 | | | |
| Total | 1,049.9 | 669.8 | 674.3 | 428.7 | 353.4 | 3,176.0 | | | |
| - dollars - | | | | | | | | | |
| Median income | 3,590 | 4,640 | 4,770 | 5,100 | 5,110 | 4,480 | | | |
| Mean income | 4,140 | 5,300 | 5,440 | 6,000 | 5,980 | 5,110 | | | |

(a) For definitions see explanatory notes. (b) Excludes persons who were not residents of the household. (c) From all sources.

* Less than 8,000. See paragraph 6, page 24.

TABLE 4. - ALL FAMILIES : FAMILY INCOME AND TYPE OF FAMILY, 1968-69 (a)

| | Married couple families | Other families | | | Total |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | With male head | With female head | | |
| <i>Total family income (b) (\$)</i> - | | | | - '000 families - | |
| Under 500 | 35.9 | * | 11.9 | | 48.4 |
| 500 and under 1,000 | 24.1 | * | 9.1 | | 35.2 |
| 1,000 " " 1,500 | 124.4 | * | 29.9 | | 157.8 |
| 1,500 " " 2,000 | 82.7 | * | 27.2 | | 113.7 |
| 2,000 " " 2,500 | 145.7 | 12.1 | 19.9 | | 171.7 |
| 2,500 " " 3,000 | 190.5 | | 23.4 | | 219.8 |
| 3,000 " " 3,500 | 256.9 | 11.7 | 25.8 | | 287.5 |
| 3,500 " " 4,000 | 257.1 | | 20.5 | | 284.6 |
| 4,000 " " 4,500 | 258.6 | 12.6 | 15.4 | | 281.8 |
| 4,500 " " 5,000 | 248.7 | | 12.5 | | 266.1 |
| 5,000 " " 5,500 | 226.3 | 8.8 | 11.1 | | 241.6 |
| 5,500 " " 6,000 | 181.7 | | * | | 193.1 |
| 6,000 " " 7,000 | 275.0 | 9.8 | 12.3 | | 288.1 |
| 7,000 " " 8,000 | 182.8 | | | | 191.6 |
| 8,000 " " 9,000 | 113.8 | | | | 119.3 |
| 9,000 " " 10,000 | 68.8 | | | | 72.6 |
| 10,000 " " 12,000 | 85.3 | 9.8 | 10.1 | | 90.3 |
| 12,000 " " 15,000 | 52.0 | | | | 54.7 |
| 15,000 and over | 55.0 | | | | 58.2 |
| Total | 2,865.5 | 74.8 | 235.7 | | 3,176.0 |
| dollars - | | | | | |
| Median income | 4,610 | 4,230 | 2,950 | | 4,480 |
| Mean income | 5,270 | 5,050 | 3,360 | | 5,110 |

(a) For definitions see explanatory notes. (b) From all sources.

* Less than 8,000. See paragraph 6, page 24.

TABLE 5. - MARRIED COUPLE FAMILIES : FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY SIZE, 1968-69 (a)

| | Number in family (b) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 and over | Total |
| <i>Total family income (c) (\$)</i> - | | | | - '000 families - | | |
| Under 1,000 | 25.7 | 10.3 | 12.9 | | | 60.0 |
| 1,000 and under 1,500 | 107.9 | * | * | 15.6 | 10.7 | 124.4 |
| 1,500 " " 2,000 | 48.2 | 13.9 | 9.3 | | | 82.7 |
| 2,000 " " 2,500 | 70.1 | 28.0 | 25.1 | 12.3 | 10.0 | 145.7 |
| 2,500 " " 3,000 | 68.1 | 39.7 | 41.4 | 23.7 | 17.7 | 190.5 |
| 3,000 " " 3,500 | 79.4 | 55.3 | 57.6 | 33.1 | 31.4 | 256.9 |
| 3,500 " " 4,000 | 62.0 | 61.8 | 68.4 | 34.2 | 30.8 | 257.1 |
| 4,000 " " 4,500 | 64.4 | 57.2 | 63.0 | 41.1 | 32.9 | 258.6 |
| 4,500 " " 5,000 | 62.4 | 58.4 | 60.1 | 37.8 | 30.0 | 248.7 |
| 5,000 " " 5,500 | 60.8 | 50.1 | 53.2 | 34.6 | 27.6 | 226.3 |
| 5,500 " " 6,000 | 48.4 | 39.4 | 42.2 | 31.2 | 20.5 | 181.7 |
| 6,000 " " 7,000 | 61.6 | 62.6 | 67.8 | 42.3 | 40.7 | 275.0 |
| 7,000 " " 8,000 | 39.0 | 37.3 | 41.1 | 35.3 | 30.1 | 182.8 |
| 8,000 " " 9,000 | 21.2 | 22.2 | 29.3 | 24.2 | 16.9 | 113.8 |
| 9,000 " " 10,000 | 12.1 | 16.4 | 18.8 | 11.8 | 9.7 | 68.8 |
| 10,000 " " 12,000 | 14.5 | 15.4 | 22.2 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 85.3 |
| 12,000 " " 15,000 | 9.2 | 11.7 | 13.4 | 10.3 | * | 52.0 |
| 15,000 and over | 10.0 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 55.0 |
| Total | 865.2 | 598.7 | 643.3 | 414.9 | 343.6 | 2,865.5 |
| | | | - dollars - | | | |
| Median income | 3,770 | 4,730 | 4,820 | 5,140 | 5,150 | 4,610 |
| Mean income | 4,290 | 5,440 | 5,500 | 6,070 | 6,010 | 5,270 |

(a) For definitions see explanatory notes. (b) Excludes persons who were not residents of the household. (c) From all sources.

* Less than 8,000. See paragraph 6, page 24.

TABLE 6. - MARRIED COUPLE FAMILIES : FAMILY INCOME AND INCOME STATUS OF WIFE, 1968-69 (a)

| | <i>Wife with no earned income</i> | <i>Wife with earned income</i> | | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| <i>Total family income (b) (\$)</i> - | | | - '000 families - | |
| Under 500 | 34.7 | * | | 35.9 |
| 500 and under 1,000 | 18.5 | * | | 24.1 |
| 1,000 " " 1,500 | 114.1 | 10.3 | | 124.4 |
| 1,500 " " 2,000 | 64.5 | 18.2 | | 82.7 |
| 2,000 " " 2,500 | 119.9 | 25.7 | | 145.7 |
| 2,500 " " 3,000 | 148.2 | 42.3 | | 190.5 |
| 3,000 " " 3,500 | 190.2 | 66.8 | | 256.9 |
| 3,500 " " 4,000 | 167.9 | 89.3 | | 257.1 |
| 4,000 " " 5,000 | 275.8 | 231.5 | | 507.3 |
| 5,000 " " 6,000 | 181.8 | 226.2 | | 408.0 |
| 6,000 " " 10,000 | 274.9 | 365.5 | | 640.4 |
| 10,000 and over | 81.7 | 110.7 | | 192.3 |
| Total | 1,672.1 | 1,193.2 | | 2,865.5 |
| | | - dollars - | | |
| Median income | 3,940 | 5,470 | | 4,610 |

(a) For definitions see explanatory notes. (b) From all sources.

* Less than 8,000. See paragraph 6, page 24.

TABLE 7. - MARRIED COUPLE FAMILIES WITH WIFE AN INCOME EARNER : FAMILY INCOME AND WIFE'S EARNED INCOME, 1968-69 (a)

| | Wife's earned income (\$) | | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1- 499 | 500 - 999 | 1,000 - 1,499 | 1,500 - 1,999 | 2,000 - 2,499 | 2,500 - 2,999 | 3,000 - 3,999 | 4,000 and over | |
| <i>Total family income (b) (\$)</i> - | | | | | | | | | - '000 families - |
| Under 1,000 | * | * | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1,000 and under 2,000 | 13.0 | 12.3 | * | * | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35.4 |
| 2,000 " " 2,500 | 9.6 | 16.6 | 15.1 | { * * } | * | .. | .. | .. | 25.7 |
| 2,500 " " 3,000 | 18.6 | | | | * | .. | .. | .. | 42.3 |
| 3,000 " " 3,500 | 24.3 | 16.4 | 10.8 | 12.8 | * | * | * | .. | 66.8 |
| 3,500 " " 4,000 | 25.8 | 23.5 | 19.7 | 17.2 | * | * | * | .. | 89.3 |
| 4,000 " " 5,000 | 39.5 | 36.5 | 48.6 | 67.6 | 33.1 | * | * | * | 231.5 |
| 5,000 " " 6,000 | 27.2 | 23.3 | 35.6 | 53.4 | 53.6 | 26.7 | * | * | 226.2 |
| 6,000 " " 10,000 | 35.6 | 31.1 | 36.1 | 73.1 | 75.6 | 44.1 | 52.0 | 17.9 | 365.5 |
| 10,000 and over | * | 9.5 | 11.4 | 16.0 | 10.8 | * | 12.4 | 38.2 | 110.7 |
| Total | 206.1 | 169.6 | 179.2 | 247.0 | 178.4 | 83.5 | 72.4 | 56.9 | 1,193.2 |
| | | | | | | | | | dollars - |
| Median income | 4,140 | 4,430 | 4,870 | 5,360 | 5,950 | (c) | (c) | (c) | 5,470 |

(a) For definitions see explanatory notes. (b) From all sources. (c) Not available.

* Less than 8,000. See paragraph 6, page 24.

TABLE 8. - FAMILIES WITH A FEMALE HEAD : FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY SIZE, 1968-69 (a)

| | Number in family (b) | | | Total |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 and over | |
| <i>Total family income (c) (\$)</i> - | | | | - '000 families - |
| Under 1,000 | 13.6 | * | * | 21.0 |
| 1,000 and under 1,500 | 19.7 | | | 29.9 |
| 1,500 " " 2,000 | 17.5 | 11.0 | 8.7 | 27.2 |
| 2,000 " " 2,500 | 10.4 | | | 19.9 |
| 2,500 " " 3,000 | 14.0 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 23.4 |
| 3,000 " " 3,500 | 14.9 | | * | 25.8 |
| 3,500 " " 4,000 | 13.3 | 11.0 | | 20.5 |
| 4,000 " " 4,500 | 8.9 | * | * | 15.4 |
| 4,500 " " 5,000 | 8.3 | | | 12.5 |
| 5,000 and over | 16.2 | 14.1 | 10.1 | 40.4 |
| Total | 136.8 | 55.0 | 43.9 | 235.7 |
| | | | | - dollars - |
| Median income | 2,770 | 3,230 | 3,020 | 2,950 |
| Mean income | 3,120 | 3,660 | 3,760 | 3,360 |

(a) For definitions see explanatory notes. (b) Excludes persons who were not residents of the household. (c) From all sources.

* Less than 8,000. See paragraph 6, page 24.

TABLE 9. - FAMILIES WITH EARNED INCOME : FAMILY INCOME AND NUMBER OF INCOME EARNERS, 1968-69 (a)

| | Income earners in family (b) | | | Total |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 and over | |
| <i>Total family income (c) (\$)</i> - | - '000 families - | | | |
| Under 500 | 10.8 | * | * | 11.8 |
| 500 and under 1,000 | 15.5 | * | * | 21.5 |
| 1,000 " " 1,500 | 30.8 | 9.7 | * | 41.6 |
| 1,500 " " 2,000 | 55.4 | 18.6 | * | 75.5 |
| 2,000 " " 2,500 | 119.3 | 28.2 | * | 148.5 |
| 2,500 " " 3,000 | 153.4 | 51.5 | | 207.7 |
| 3,000 " " 3,500 | 196.0 | 80.1 | | 281.4 |
| 3,500 " " 4,000 | 166.5 | 103.4 | 9.9 | 279.9 |
| 4,000 " " 5,000 | 233.4 | 270.2 | 37.9 | 541.5 |
| 5,000 " " 6,000 | 126.6 | 253.4 | 51.5 | 431.4 |
| 6,000 " " 10,000 | 131.7 | 326.4 | 208.5 | 666.5 |
| 10,000 and over | 39.0 | 85.5 | 75.8 | 200.3 |
| Total | 1,278.4 | 1,233.3 | 395.8 | 2,907.5 |
| - dollars - | | | | |
| Median income | 3,660 | 5,170 | 7,270 | 4,680 |
| Mean income | 4,190 | 5,830 | 8,090 | 5,420 |

(a) For definitions see explanatory notes. (b) Excludes persons who were not residents of the household. (c) From all sources.

* Less than 8,000. See paragraph 6, page 24.

TABLE 10. - FAMILIES WITH NO EARNED INCOME : FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY SIZE, 1968-69 (a)

| | Number in family (b) | | | Total |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|------|--------------|
| | 2 | 3 and over | | |
| <i>Total family income (c) (\$)</i> - | - '000 families - | | | |
| Under 500 | 14.8 | 21.7 | | 36.5 |
| 500 and under 1,000 | 11.6 | * | | 13.8 |
| 1,000 " " 1,500 | 106.7 | 9.4 | | 116.1 |
| 1,500 " " 2,000 | 30.9 | | 12.1 | 38.1 |
| 2,000 " " 2,500 | 18.2 | | | 23.1 |
| 2,500 " " 3,000 | 9.0 | | | 12.2 |
| 3,000 " " 4,000 | 8.3 | | 8.2 | 10.9 |
| 4,000 " " 6,000 | 8.2 | | | 9.7 |
| 6,000 and over | * | | | 8.1 |
| Total | 214.8 | 53.7 | | 268.5 |
| - dollars - | | | | |
| Median income | 1,360 | 1,150 | | 1,350 |
| Mean income | 1,970 | 1,340 | | 1,840 |

(a) For definitions see explanatory notes. (b) Excludes persons who were not residents of the household. (c) From all sources.

* Less than 8,000. See paragraph 6, page 24.

TABLE 11. - NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION (a) : SOURCE OF INCOME, 1968-69 (b)
('000)

| Source of income | With income from source shown | | | With no income from source shown | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Wages or salary | 3,181.4 | 1,716.6 | 4,898.0 | 1,129.8 | 2,660.5 | 3,790.2 |
| Own business, trade or profession | 323.8 | 76.7 | 400.5 | 3,987.4 | 4,300.3 | 8,287.7 |
| Share in partnership | 331.4 | 203.4 | 534.8 | 3,979.7 | 4,173.7 | 8,153.4 |
| Earned income | 3,675.8 | 1,960.1 | 5,635.9 | 635.4 | 2,416.9 | 3,052.3 |
| Government social service benefits | 529.0 | 2,320.7 | 2,849.6 | 3,782.2 | 2,056.4 | 5,838.6 |
| Superannuation or annuity | 104.8 | 70.5 | 175.3 | 4,206.4 | 4,306.6 | 8,512.9 |
| Interest, dividends, rent, etc. | 1,130.8 | 1,018.6 | 2,149.3 | 3,180.4 | 3,358.5 | 6,538.9 |
| Other sources | 53.1 | 93.3 | 146.3 | 4,258.1 | 4,283.8 | 8,541.9 |
| All sources | 4,048.4 | 3,774.6 | 7,822.8 | 262.8 | 602.5 | 865.3 |

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see explanatory notes.

TABLE 12. - PERSONS WITH INCOME FROM OWN BUSINESS, ETC. AND PERSONS WITH INCOME FROM SHARE IN PARTNERSHIP, 1968-69 (a)

| | Own business, trade or profession (b) | | | Share in partnership (b) | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Total income from source shown (\$) | - '000 - | | | | | |
| 1 and under | 200 | 19.0 | 31.8 | 10.7 | * | 18.0 |
| 200 " | 400 | 14.2 | 24.9 | 11.9 | 10.4 | 22.3 |
| 400 " | 600 | 12.1 | 19.1 | 12.8 | 9.2 | 22.0 |
| 600 " | 800 | * | 11.6 | 9.7 | 8.0 | 17.7 |
| 800 " | 1,000 | 10.2 | 14.1 | 10.8 | * | 18.0 |
| 1,000 " | 1,200 | 11.2 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 10.4 | 24.8 |
| 1,200 " | 1,400 | 9.5 | 13.9 | 12.0 | 10.7 | 22.6 |
| 1,400 " | 1,600 | 12.6 | 15.6 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 33.9 |
| 1,600 " | 1,800 | 9.3 | 11.5 | 14.1 | 12.7 | 26.8 |
| 1,800 " | 2,000 | 9.6 | 11.9 | 11.1 | * | 18.1 |
| 2,000 " | 2,400 | 24.4 | 29.2 | 30.4 | 23.1 | 53.5 |
| 2,400 " | 2,800 | 24.3 | 29.2 | 27.2 | 14.1 | 41.4 |
| 2,800 " | 3,200 | 25.9 | 30.2 | 24.6 | 17.3 | 41.8 |
| 3,200 " | 3,600 | 19.3 | 20.9 | 15.6 | 9.8 | 25.3 |
| 3,600 " | 4,000 | 15.5 | 16.5 | 13.4 | * | 18.6 |
| 4,000 " | 5,000 | 34.0 | 36.2 | 30.3 | 12.3 | 42.6 |
| 5,000 " | 6,000 | 18.7 | 19.4 | 17.1 | 8.2 | 25.3 |
| 6,000 " | 8,000 | 18.2 | 19.4 | 17.8 | 22.7 | |
| 8,000 " | 10,000 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 14.0 |
| 10,000 " | 12,000 | 8.2 | 8.6 | * | * | 8.7 |
| 12,000 and over | | 12.6 | 13.0 | 13.8 | * | 16.6 |
| Total | 323.8 | 76.7 | 400.5 | 331.4 | 203.4 | 534.8 |
| - dollars - | | | | | | |
| Median income | 2,780 | 920 | 2,420 | 2,550 | 2,020 | 2,290 |
| Mean income | 3,640 | 1,510 | 3,230 | 3,610 | 2,640 | 3,240 |

(a) Non-institutional population aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see explanatory notes.

* Less than 8,000. See paragraph 6, page 24.

TABLE 13. - PERSONS WITH INCOME FROM WAGES OR SALARY AND ALL PERSONS WITH EARNED INCOME, 1968-69 (a)

| | All persons with earned income | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|
| | Persons with income from wages or salary | | | Number | | | Cumulative per cent of total income earners | | |
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Total income from source shown (\$) | - '000 - | | | | | | | | |
| 1 and under | 100 | 47.1 | 114.9 | 48.1 | 70.7 | 118.8 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 2.1 |
| 100 " | 200 | 31.5 | 72.0 | 30.4 | 78.5 | 108.9 | 2.1 | 7.6 | 4.0 |
| 200 " | 400 | 55.1 | 107.9 | 57.2 | 121.8 | 179.1 | 3.7 | 13.8 | 7.2 |
| 400 " | 600 | 64.6 | 116.8 | 66.1 | 126.9 | 193.1 | 5.5 | 20.3 | 10.6 |
| 600 " | 800 | 50.4 | 99.8 | 54.7 | 111.4 | 166.1 | 7.0 | 26.0 | 13.6 |
| 800 " | 1,000 | 50.2 | 103.7 | 53.9 | 58.2 | 111.3 | 169.5 | 8.6 | 31.7 |
| 1,000 " | 1,200 | 57.0 | 114.4 | 61.6 | 122.2 | 183.8 | 10.2 | 37.9 | 19.9 |
| 1,200 " | 1,400 | 51.6 | 114.6 | 66.2 | 126.6 | 190.9 | 12.0 | 44.4 | 23.2 |
| 1,400 " | 1,600 | 66.5 | 150.3 | 216.9 | 167.5 | 250.8 | 14.3 | 52.9 | 27.7 |
| 1,600 " | 1,800 | 60.1 | 141.7 | 201.8 | 75.4 | 155.8 | 231.1 | 16.3 | 60.8 |
| 1,800 " | 2,000 | 80.3 | 129.9 | 210.2 | 96.5 | 139.3 | 235.7 | 18.9 | 68.0 |
| 2,000 " | 2,200 | 144.5 | 130.3 | 274.8 | 175.3 | 147.0 | 324.3 | 23.7 | 75.6 |
| 2,200 " | 2,400 | 153.4 | 97.4 | 250.8 | 168.8 | 108.3 | 277.1 | 28.3 | 81.1 |
| 2,400 " | 2,600 | 172.4 | 67.7 | 240.0 | 197.8 | 801.4 | 278.3 | 33.7 | 85.2 |
| 2,600 " | 2,800 | 200.8 | 54.7 | 255.5 | 218.2 | 60.4 | 278.6 | 39.6 | 88.3 |
| 2,800 " | 3,000 | 188.2 | 31.4 | 219.6 | 200.9 | 39.1 | 240.0 | 45.1 | 90.3 |
| 3,000 " | 3,200 | 244.6 | 33.4 | 278.0 | 277.7 | 46.9 | 324.6 | 52.6 | 92.6 |
| 3,200 " | 3,400 | 173.1 | 18.0 | 191.1 | 187.9 | 22.0 | 209.9 | 57.7 | 93.8 |
| 3,400 " | 3,600 | 162.8 | 10.4 | 173.2 | 181.1 | 17.8 | 198.9 | 62.7 | 94.7 |
| 3,600 " | 3,800 | 142.6 | 9.2 | 151.8 | 157.9 | 13.2 | 171.1 | 67.0 | 95.4 |
| 3,800 " | 4,000 | 121.6 | * | 129.2 | 137.0 | 11.1 | 142.1 | 70.7 | 95.9 |
| 4,000 " | 4,500 | 265.6 | 13.3 | 278.9 | 310.6 | 22.5 | 333.1 | 79.1 | 97.1 |
| 4,500 " | 5,000 | 171.1 | 9.4 | 180.5 | 195.6 | 16.6 | 212.3 | 84.5 | 97.9 |
| 5,000 " | 5,500 | 141.1 | * | 148.2 | 164.1 | 12.3 | 176.4 | 88.9 | 98.5 |
| 5,500 " | 6,000 | 76.7 | 9.1 | 78.7 | 89.2 | * | 93.8 | 91.4 | 98.8 |
| 6,000 " | 7,000 | 94.3 | * | 97.4 | 121.1 | 12.1 | 128.9 | 94.7 | 99.2 |
| 7,000 " | 8,000 | 49.7 | * | 51.7 | 65.4 | | 69.7 | 96.4 | 99.4 |
| 8,000 " | 9,000 | 23.5 | * | 23.7 | 33.2 | 35.3 | 97.3 | 99.5 | 98.1 |
| 9,000 " | 10,000 | 11.8 | * | 11.8 | 22.5 | | 25.3 | 97.9 | 99.6 |
| 10,000 " | 11,000 | 11.4 | * | 11.4 | 23.6 | 11.8 | 24.9 | 98.6 | 99.7 |
| 11,000 " | 12,000 | * | * | * | 8.8 | | 10.5 | 98.8 | 99.8 |
| 12,000 " | 13,000 | 11.8 | * | * | 8.6 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 99.1 | 99.8 |
| 13,000 " | 15,000 | * | * | * | 11.5 | | 13.4 | 99.4 | 99.9 |
| 15,000 " | 20,000 | * | * | * | 14.1 | 9.4 | 15.3 | 99.8 | 100.0 |
| 20,000 and over | | * | * | * | 8.9 | | 9.4 | | 99.8 |
| Total | 3,181.4 | 1,716.6 | 4,898.0 | 3,675.8 | 1,960.1 | 5,635.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| - dollars - | | | | | | | | | |
| Median income | 3,090 | 1,500 | 2,480 | 3,120 | 1,540 | 2,540 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mean income | 3,290 | 1,530 | 2,670 | 3,490 | 1,670 | 2,860 | .. | .. | .. |

(a) Non-institutional population aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see explanatory notes.

* Less than 8,000. See paragraph 6, page 24.

TABLE 14. -- PERSONS WITH UNEARNED INCOME, BY SOURCE, 1968-69 (a)

| Total income from source shown (\$) - | Government social service benefits (b) (c) | | | Interest, dividends, rent, etc. (b) | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| - '000 - | | | | | | |
| 1 and under | 25 | 13.0 | 50.9 | 63.9 | 467.8 | 450.1 |
| 25 " | 50 | 21.5 | 406.0 | 427.5 | 157.6 | 123.6 |
| 50 " | 75 | 25.0 | 115.4 | 140.3 | 76.4 | 62.8 |
| 75 " | 100 | 17.2 | 452.1 | 469.3 | 44.1 | 38.8 |
| 100 " | 125 | 19.8 | 62.0 | 81.8 | 48.0 | 37.8 |
| 125 " | 150 | 9.9 | 45.5 | 55.3 | 23.2 | 18.5 |
| 150 " | 175 | 17.4 | 254.3 | 271.6 | 20.4 | 18.7 |
| 175 " | 200 | 11.6 | 22.3 | 33.9 | 15.9 | 13.8 |
| 200 " | 250 | 21.3 | 162.7 | 184.1 | 32.5 | 29.6 |
| 250 " | 300 | 12.7 | 27.0 | 39.7 | 22.9 | 16.6 |
| 300 " | 350 | 13.2 | 24.5 | 37.6 | 19.9 | 16.3 |
| 350 " | 400 | * | 55.8 | 62.2 | 12.9 | 12.4 |
| 400 " | 500 | 16.4 | 33.1 | 49.5 | 23.2 | 22.0 |
| 500 " | 600 | 20.0 | 27.9 | 48.0 | 23.4 | 20.1 |
| 600 " | 700 | 140.4 | 170.9 | 311.3 | 13.2 | 14.0 |
| 700 " | 800 | 18.1 | 312.3 | 410.4 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| 800 " | 900 | 15.7 | 22.4 | 38.1 | 14.4 | 19.5 |
| 900 " | 1,000 | 8.2 | 11.8 | 20.0 | 14.4 | 19.5 |
| 1,000 " | 1,100 | 14.2 | 23.3 | 27.2 | 13.1 | 12.5 |
| 1,100 " | 1,300 | 18.5 | 24.7 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 25.6 |
| 1,300 " | 1,500 | 10.8 | 15.0 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 20.5 |
| 1,500 " | 2,000 | 28.8 | 16.9 | 16.2 | 33.1 | 33.1 |
| 2,000 " | 3,000 | 8.4 | 20.7 | 15.2 | 35.9 | 35.9 |
| 3,000 " | 5,000 | 26.9 | 11.3 | * | 15.3 | 12.4 |
| 5,000 and over | | | * | 13.7 | 12.0 | 25.7 |
| Total | 529.0 | 2,320.7 | 2,849.6 | 1,130.8 | 1,018.6 | 2,149.3 |

| Total income from source shown (\$) - | Superannuation or annuity (b) (d) | | | Other sources (b) | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| - '000 - | | | | | | |
| 1 and under | 100 | 11.5 | 12.1 | 23.6 | 12.1 | 13.2 |
| 100 " | 200 | 9.4 | * | 15.4 | 9.9 | 9.3 |
| 200 " | 400 | 9.6 | 12.0 | 21.7 | 12.0 | 15.6 |
| 400 " | 600 | 11.0 | | 17.2 | | 11.4 |
| 600 " | 800 | 13.3 | 16.7 | 13.2 | * | 8.1 |
| 800 " | 1,000 | 13.3 | | 10.6 | * | * |
| 1,000 " | 1,500 | 14.4 | 10.1 | 24.5 | | 19.2 |
| 1,500 " | 2,000 | 9.3 | | 15.7 | | 9.2 |
| 2,000 and over | 26.2 | 13.6 | | 33.4 | 13.6 | 8.7 |
| Total | 104.8 | 70.5 | 175.3 | 53.1 | 93.3 | 146.3 |

(a) Non-institutional population aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see explanatory notes. (c) Median income: males \$570, females \$150. (d) Median income: males \$940, females \$540.

* Less than 8,000. See paragraph 6, page 24.

TABLE 15. - ALL INCOME RECEIPIENTS (a) : TOTAL INCOME, 1968-69 (b)

| Number ('000) | | | | Total income (c) | | | | Cumulative per cent of all income recipients | | |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|--|---------|---------|
| Total income (c) | Males | Females | Persons | \$ | Under | 100 | 200 | Males | Females | Persons |
| 1 and under | 100 | 56.5 | 647.6 | 704.1 | Under | 100 | 1.4 | 17.2 | 9.0 | |
| 100 " | 200 | 26.8 | 301.9 | 328.7 | " | 200 | 2.1 | 25.2 | 13.2 | |
| 200 " | 400 | 55.0 | 311.7 | 366.7 | " | 400 | 3.4 | 33.4 | 17.9 | |
| 400 " | 600 | 65.4 | 183.3 | 248.7 | " | 600 | 5.0 | 38.3 | 21.1 | |
| 600 " | 800 | 233.3 | 554.2 | 787.5 | " | 800 | 10.8 | 53.0 | 31.1 | |
| 800 " | 1,000 | 91.5 | 199.2 | 290.7 | " | 1,000 | 13.1 | 58.2 | 34.9 | |
| 1,000 " | 1,200 | 77.6 | 174.9 | 252.5 | " | 1,200 | 15.0 | 62.7 | 38.1 | |
| 1,200 " | 1,400 | 82.5 | 163.9 | 246.4 | " | 1,400 | 17.0 | 67.2 | 41.2 | |
| 1,400 " | 1,600 | 93.1 | 174.9 | 268.0 | " | 1,600 | 19.3 | 71.8 | 44.7 | |
| 1,600 " | 1,800 | 93.2 | 173.9 | 267.2 | " | 1,800 | 21.6 | 76.4 | 48.1 | |
| 1,800 " | 2,000 | 101.1 | 153.3 | 254.4 | " | 2,000 | 24.1 | 80.5 | 51.3 | |
| 2,000 " | 2,200 | 173.1 | 161.0 | 334.1 | " | 2,200 | 28.4 | 84.8 | 55.6 | |
| 2,200 " | 2,400 | 176.1 | 115.6 | 291.6 | " | 2,400 | 32.7 | 87.8 | 59.3 | |
| 2,400 " | 2,600 | 196.2 | 90.6 | 286.8 | " | 2,600 | 37.6 | 90.2 | 63.0 | |
| 2,600 " | 2,800 | 200.8 | 69.3 | 290.1 | " | 2,800 | 43.0 | 92.1 | 66.7 | |
| 2,800 " | 3,000 | 203.5 | 49.4 | 253.0 | " | 3,000 | 48.1 | 93.4 | 69.9 | |
| 3,000 " | 3,200 | 272.9 | 50.3 | 323.2 | " | 3,200 | 54.8 | 94.7 | 74.1 | |
| 3,200 " | 3,400 | 200.5 | 33.3 | 233.9 | " | 3,400 | 59.8 | 95.6 | 77.1 | |
| 3,400 " | 3,600 | 185.4 | 19.8 | 205.2 | " | 3,600 | 64.3 | 96.1 | 79.7 | |
| 3,600 " | 3,800 | 158.4 | 18.4 | 176.8 | " | 3,800 | 68.2 | 96.6 | 81.9 | |
| 3,800 " | 4,000 | 136.1 | 13.6 | 149.8 | " | 4,000 | 71.6 | 97.0 | 83.8 | |
| 4,000 " | 4,500 | 323.1 | 30.6 | 353.7 | " | 4,500 | 79.6 | 97.8 | 88.4 | |
| 4,500 " | 5,000 | 205.7 | 20.1 | 225.8 | " | 5,000 | 84.7 | 98.3 | 91.3 | |
| 5,000 " | 5,500 | 170.5 | 15.6 | 186.2 | " | 5,500 | 88.9 | 98.7 | 93.6 | |
| 5,500 " | 6,000 | 98.5 | * | 105.9 | " | 6,000 | 91.3 | 98.9 | 95.0 | |
| 6,000 " | 7,000 | 130.0 | 14.4 | 144.5 | " | 7,000 | 94.5 | 99.3 | 96.8 | |
| 7,000 " | 8,000 | 69.5 | | | 76.2 | " | 96.2 | 99.5 | 97.8 | |
| 8,000 " | 9,000 | 39.3 | | 15.2 | 44.0 | " | 97.2 | 99.6 | 98.4 | |
| 9,000 " | 10,000 | 23.8 | | | 27.6 | " | 97.8 | 99.7 | 98.7 | |
| 10,000 " | 11,000 | 26.1 | | | 27.9 | " | 98.5 | 99.8 | 99.1 | |
| 11,000 " | 12,000 | 11.1 | | | 13.0 | " | 98.7 | 99.8 | 99.2 | |
| 12,000 " | 13,000 | 10.1 | | 10.9 | 10.4 | " | 99.0 | 99.8 | 99.4 | |
| 13,000 " | 15,000 | 12.1 | | | 14.7 | " | 99.3 | 99.9 | 99.6 | |
| 15,000 " | 20,000 | 17.7 | | | 20.2 | " | 99.7 | 100.0 | 99.8 | |
| 20,000 and over | | 11.6 | | | 13.4 | | | | | |
| Total | 4,048.4 | 3,774.6 | 7,822.8 | Total | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| - dollars - | | | | | | | | | | |
| Median income | 3,050 | 740 | 1,910 | | | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Mean income | 3,390 | 1,180 | 2,320 | | | .. | .. | .. | | |

(a) Non-institutional population aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see explanatory notes. (c) From all sources.

* Less than 8,000. See paragraph 6, page 24.

TABLE 16. - FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS : TOTAL INCOME, 1968-69 (a)

| Number ('000) | | | | Total income (b) (\$) | | | | Cumulative per cent of full-year full-time workers | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------|---------|--------------|---|--------------|--|
| Total income (b) (\$) | Males | Females | Persons | Under 1,000 | 1,000 | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | |
| Under 1,000 | 70.3 | 69.9 | 140.2 | | | | 2.2 | 6.9 | 3.4 | |
| 1,000 and under | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,200 | 34.4 | 48.1 | 82.5 | " | 1,200 | | 3.3 | 11.7 | 5.3 | |
| 1,200 " | 42.6 | 57.8 | 100.4 | " | 1,400 | | 4.7 | 17.4 | 7.7 | |
| 1,400 " | 56.6 | 94.6 | 151.2 | " | 1,600 | | 6.4 | 26.8 | 11.4 | |
| 1,600 " | 51.5 | 111.9 | 163.4 | " | 1,800 | | 8.1 | 37.9 | 15.3 | |
| 1,800 " | 71.3 | 108.5 | 179.7 | " | 2,000 | | 10.3 | 48.6 | 19.6 | |
| 2,000 " | 136.8 | 118.5 | 255.3 | " | 2,200 | | 14.7 | 60.4 | 25.7 | |
| 2,200 " | 147.7 | 92.2 | 239.9 | " | 2,400 | | 19.3 | 69.5 | 31.5 | |
| 2,400 " | 172.0 | 70.9 | 242.9 | " | 2,600 | | 24.8 | 76.6 | 37.3 | |
| 2,600 " | 200.0 | 53.6 | 253.6 | " | 2,800 | | 31.1 | 81.9 | 43.4 | |
| 2,800 " | 187.4 | 34.2 | 221.6 | " | 3,000 | | 37.0 | 85.3 | 48.7 | |
| 3,000 " | 254.1 | 34.9 | 288.9 | " | 3,200 | | 45.1 | 88.7 | 55.6 | |
| 3,200 " | 187.3 | 24.8 | 212.1 | " | 3,400 | | 51.0 | 91.2 | 60.7 | |
| 3,400 " | 174.6 | 11.6 | 186.2 | " | 3,600 | | 56.5 | 92.3 | 65.2 | |
| 3,600 " | 150.6 | 10.7 | 161.3 | " | 3,800 | | 61.3 | 93.4 | 67.0 | |
| 3,800 " | 129.6 | 8.6 | 138.1 | " | 4,000 | | 65.4 | 94.2 | 72.3 | |
| 4,000 " | 4,500 | 308.8 | 325.8 | " | 4,500 | | 75.1 | 95.9 | 80.2 | |
| 4,500 " | 5,000 | 196.6 | 208.3 | " | 5,000 | | 81.3 | 97.1 | 85.1 | |
| 5,000 " | 5,500 | 164.3 | 12.7 | { 173.6 | " | 5,500 | 86.5 | 98.0 | 89.3 | |
| 5,500 " | 6,000 | 93.5 | | { 96.9 | " | 6,000 | 89.5 | 98.3 | 91.6 | |
| 6,000 " | 6,500 | 73.7 | | { 78.9 | " | 6,500 | 91.8 | 98.8 | 93.5 | |
| 6,500 " | 7,000 | 49.4 | 11.4 | { 52.6 | " | 7,000 | 93.4 | 99.2 | 94.8 | |
| 7,000 " | 7,500 | 40.9 | | { 43.0 | " | 7,500 | 94.7 | 99.4 | 95.8 | |
| 7,500 " | 3,000 | 24.5 | | { 25.4 | " | 3,000 | 95.5 | 99.5 | 96.4 | |
| 8,000 " | 8,500 | 24.1 | | { 25.1 | " | 8,500 | 96.2 | 99.6 | 97.0 | |
| 8,500 " | 9,000 | 12.6 | | { 12.6 | " | 9,000 | 96.6 | 99.6 | 97.3 | |
| 9,000 " | 9,500 | 12.5 | | { 13.5 | " | 9,500 | 97.0 | 99.7 | 97.7 | |
| 9,500 " | 10,000 | 10.2 | | { 10.5 | " | 10,000 | 97.3 | 99.7 | 97.9 | |
| 10,000 " | 11,000 | 24.5 | * | { 25.2 | " | 11,000 | 98.2 | 99.8 | 98.5 | |
| 11,000 " | 12,000 | 10.7 | | { 11.2 | " | 12,000 | 98.5 | 99.8 | 98.8 | |
| 12,000 " | 13,000 | 9.8 | | { 10.1 | " | 13,000 | 98.8 | 99.9 | 99.0 | |
| 13,000 " | 15,000 | 11.9 | | { 12.3 | " | 15,000 | 99.2 | 99.9 | 99.3 | |
| 15,000 " | 20,000 | 16.4 | | { 17.2 | " | 20,000 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 99.7 | |
| 20,000 and over | 10.8 | | | { 11.2 | | | | | | |
| Total | 3,161.8 | 1,009.0 | 4,170.9 | Total | | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

(a) For definitions see explanatory notes. (b) From all sources.

* Less than 8,000. See paragraph 6, page 24.

TABLE 17. - FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS : TOTAL INCOME AND AGE, 1968-69 (a)

| | Age group (years) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-59 | 60 and over | Total |
| MALES | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total income (b) (\$)</i> - | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1,200 | 42.1 | 8.0 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 11.4 | | | |
| 1,200 and under 1,600 | 49.6 | 12.3 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 8.4 | 14.8 | | 10.3 |
| 1,600 " " 2,000 | 34.6 | 31.1 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 15.8 | | | * |
| 2,000 " " 2,400 | 25.2 | 68.1 | 48.3 | 45.3 | 43.1 | 22.9 | | 10.1 |
| 2,400 " " 2,800 | 13.0 | 76.5 | 74.6 | 65.6 | 68.9 | 37.7 | | 31.6 |
| 2,800 " " 3,200 | 77.7 | 101.8 | 88.0 | 87.9 | 39.4 | | | 284.5 |
| 3,200 " " 3,600 | 9.5 | 54.8 | 99.2 | 75.9 | 71.3 | 29.5 | | 372.0 |
| 3,600 " " 4,000 | | 31.0 | 85.7 | 66.4 | 56.6 | 22.8 | | 361.9 |
| 4,000 " " 4,500 | * | 21.3 | 85.4 | 91.2 | 70.1 | 24.0 | | 280.1 |
| 4,500 " " 5,000 | * | 12.7 | 59.1 | 56.4 | 43.9 | 13.7 | | 308.8 |
| 5,000 " " 5,500 | * | | 46.3 | 49.6 | 42.2 | 10.8 | | 196.6 |
| 5,500 " " 6,000 | * | 12.5 | 23.3 | 27.5 | 23.9 | 10.6 | | 164.3 |
| 6,000 " " 7,000 | * | | 28.8 | 38.1 | 32.7 | 8.6 | | 93.5 |
| 7,000 " " 8,000 | * | * | 13.7 | 21.1 | 19.8 | 11.2 | | 123.1 |
| 8,000 " " 10,000 | * | * | * | 19.6 | 18.5 | | | 65.4 |
| 10,000 and over | * | * | 11.1 | 26.5 | 23.7 | 10.6 | | 59.3 |
| Total | 176.3 | 409.3 | 720.0 | 708.7 | 638.3 | 256.6 | 252.6 | 3,161.8 |
| - dollars - | | | | | | | | |
| Median income | 1,570 | 2,840 | 3,610 | 3,850 | 3,680 | 3,360 | 3,140 | 3,370 |
| Mean income | 1,660 | 2,960 | 3,980 | 4,390 | 4,370 | 4,130 | 3,970 | 3,900 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total income (b) (\$)</i> - | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1,200 | 61.4 | 15.7 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 10.6 | | | |
| 1,200 and under 1,400 | 31.0 | 11.1 | * | * | * | 10.0 | | 10.3 |
| 1,400 " " 1,600 | 33.6 | 21.5 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 9.1 | | | 57.8 |
| 1,600 " " 1,800 | 16.2 | 33.4 | 15.6 | 20.3 | 17.7 | | | 94.6 |
| 1,800 " " 2,000 | | 39.0 | 12.6 | 21.9 | 19.8 | 9.6 | | 111.9 |
| 2,000 " " 2,400 | 14.1 | 72.3 | 42.9 | 36.3 | 35.5 | 12.3 | | 108.5 |
| 2,400 " " 2,800 | | 35.2 | 29.0 | 25.9 | 24.3 | | | 210.7 |
| 2,800 " " 3,200 | | 20.1 | 16.8 | 14.9 | 11.2 | 9.6 | | 124.5 |
| 3,200 " " 4,000 | * | 8.6 | 12.5 | 11.9 | 14.9 | | | 69.1 |
| 4,000 and over | * | * | 14.5 | 16.2 | 13.7 | 10.8 | | 55.6 |
| Total | 156.3 | 261.0 | 168.7 | 173.6 | 161.8 | 52.2 | 35.4 | 1,009.0 |
| - dollars - | | | | | | | | |
| Median income | 1,310 | 2,040 | 2,280 | 2,180 | 2,210 | 2,230 | 2,000 | 2,020 |
| Mean income | 1,250 | 2,100 | 2,480 | 2,540 | 2,490 | 2,540 | 2,630 | 2,210 |
| PERSONS | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total income (b) (\$)</i> - | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1,200 | 103.5 | 24.6 | 22.0 | 24.1 | 22.0 | 10.1 | 16.4 | 222.7 |
| 1,200 and under 1,400 | 52.8 | 16.3 | * | 8.2 | 8.5 | | | 100.4 |
| 1,400 " " 1,600 | 61.4 | 28.6 | 17.1 | 18.8 | 14.2 | | | 151.2 |
| 1,600 " " 1,800 | 31.6 | 47.7 | 21.1 | 24.6 | 23.9 | 15.9 | | 163.4 |
| 1,800 " " 2,000 | 26.0 | 55.9 | 19.8 | 30.7 | 29.4 | | | 179.7 |
| 2,000 " " 2,400 | 30.0 | 140.4 | 91.3 | 81.6 | 78.7 | 35.1 | | 495.2 |
| 2,400 " " 2,800 | 14.6 | 111.7 | 103.7 | 91.6 | 93.2 | 43.6 | | 496.5 |
| 2,800 " " 3,200 | | 97.8 | 118.5 | 102.8 | 99.1 | 43.1 | | 510.6 |
| 3,200 " " 3,600 | 10.3 | 61.7 | 106.1 | 83.9 | 81.4 | 32.7 | | 398.3 |
| 3,600 " " 4,000 | | 32.7 | 91.2 | 70.2 | 61.4 | 24.7 | | 299.4 |
| 4,000 " " 4,500 | * | 23.5 | 91.1 | 95.5 | 73.1 | 25.1 | | 325.8 |
| 4,500 " " 5,000 | * | 13.7 | 62.8 | 59.2 | 45.9 | 14.8 | | 208.3 |
| 5,000 " " 5,500 | * | | 47.9 | 52.3 | 45.5 | 12.1 | | 173.6 |
| 5,500 " " 6,000 | * | 13.4 | 24.1 | 28.4 | 24.9 | 11.0 | | 96.9 |
| 6,000 " " 7,000 | * | | 29.9 | 41.0 | 34.6 | 9.7 | | 131.4 |
| 7,000 " " 8,000 | * | * | 14.4 | 21.9 | 20.7 | 11.4 | | 68.5 |
| 8,000 " " 10,000 | * | * | 9.9 | 20.2 | 19.1 | | | 61.7 |
| 10,000 and over | * | * | 11.1 | 27.5 | 24.7 | 11.1 | | 87.3 |
| Total | 332.6 | 670.3 | 888.7 | 882.4 | 800.1 | 308.8 | 288.0 | 4,170.9 |
| - dollars - | | | | | | | | |
| Median income | 1,430 | 2,470 | 3,370 | 3,480 | 3,340 | 3,190 | 3,050 | 3,040 |
| Mean income | 1,470 | 2,630 | 3,690 | 4,030 | 3,990 | 3,860 | 3,810 | 3,490 |

(a) For definitions see explanatory notes. (b) From all sources.

* Less than 8,000. See paragraph 6, page 24.

TABLE 18. - FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS WITH POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS:
TOTAL INCOME, 1968-69 (a)

| | University degree | Non-degree tertiary | Technician level | Trade level | Total |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| MALES | | | | | |
| Total income (b) (\$) | | | | | |
| Under 2,000 | | | | | 32.0 |
| 2,000 and under 2,400 | | | | 19.9 | |
| 2,400 " " 2,800 | * | 16.3 | 10.9 | 20.8 | 26.4 |
| 2,800 " " 3,200 | | | | 39.5 | 48.1 |
| 3,200 " " 3,600 | * | 20.7 | 10.9 | 75.9 | 93.7 |
| 3,600 " " 4,000 | | | 13.4 | 74.9 | 102.3 |
| 4,000 " " 4,500 | 14.6 | | 12.1 | 64.1 | 90.5 |
| 4,500 " " 5,000 | | 15.8 | 14.0 | 68.4 | 106.5 |
| 5,000 " " 5,500 | 16.4 | 13.3 | 14.3 | 45.9 | 79.8 |
| 5,500 " " 6,000 | | 13.3 | 15.6 | 32.2 | 69.5 |
| 6,000 " " 8,000 | 31.9 | 12.8 | 10.4 | 17.6 | 48.8 |
| 8,000 " " 10,000 | 13.3 | 27.6 | 17.2 | 23.5 | 100.2 |
| 10,000 " " 15,000 | 15.9 | 10.0 | * | * | 33.5 |
| 15,000 and over | 10.6 | 11.0 | * | * | 30.5 |
| Total | 116.2 | 140.9 | 129.5 | 491.7 | 878.4 |
| - dollars - | | | | | |
| Median income | 6,620 | 5,110 | (c)4,610 | 3,680 | 4,170 |
| Mean income | 8,170 | 5,960 | (d)4,970 | 4,950 | 4,980 |
| FEMALES (e) | | | | | |
| Total income (b) (\$) | | | | | |
| Under 2,000 | | 12.4 | | 19.6 | 32.0 |
| 2,000 and under 3,000 | | 19.6 | | 33.0 | 52.5 |
| 3,000 " " 4,000 | | 23.0 | | 14.0 | 37.0 |
| 4,000 " " 5,000 | | 12.5 | | * | 14.6 |
| 5,000 and over | | 10.6 | | * | 12.5 |
| Total | | 78.1 | | 70.5 | 148.6 |
| - dollars - | | | | | |
| Median income | 3,210 | | 2,370 | | 2,760 |
| Mean income | 3,370 | | 2,740 | | 3,070 |
| PERSONS | | | | | |
| Total income (b) (\$) | | | | | |
| Under 2,000 | | | 16.8 | 17.7 | 64.0 |
| 2,000 and under 2,400 | | 10.9 | 8.1 | 25.3 | 50.5 |
| 2,400 " " 2,800 | | | 10.7 | 42.0 | 68.1 |
| 2,800 " " 3,200 | | | 14.6 | 77.7 | 113.8 |
| 3,200 " " 3,600 | | 12.0 | 17.1 | 75.4 | 117.2 |
| 3,600 " " 4,000 | | | 15.7 | 64.6 | 100.9 |
| 4,000 " " 4,500 | | 18.0 | 20.9 | 68.8 | 114.7 |
| 4,500 " " 5,000 | | | 17.3 | 46.1 | 86.2 |
| 5,000 " " 5,500 | | 18.8 | 15.4 | 32.4 | 74.0 |
| 5,500 " " 6,000 | | | 13.7 | 17.6 | 50.0 |
| 6,000 " " 8,000 | | 34.6 | 29.7 | 23.6 | 105.6 |
| 8,000 " " 10,000 | | 13.8 | 10.0 | * | 34.0 |
| 10,000 " " 15,000 | 15.9 | | 11.0 | * | 30.5 |
| 15,000 and over | 10.6 | | | * | 17.4 |
| Total | 134.4 | 200.8 | 182.7 | 509.1 | 1,027.0 |
| - dollars - | | | | | |
| Median income | 6,280 | 4,420 | 3,830 | 3,650 | 3,400 |
| Mean income | 7,630 | 5,100 | 4,320 | 3,910 | 4,700 |

(a) For definitions see explanatory notes. (b) From all sources. (c) Median incomes of technicians : technical \$4,780, commercial \$5,160, other \$3,820. (d) Mean incomes of technicians : technical \$4,980, commercial \$5,580, other \$4,410. (e) Estimates for females are too small to be shown in greater detail than is given in the table. Females with university and non-degree tertiary qualifications have been combined, as have those with technician level and trade level qualifications.

* Less than 8,000. See paragraph 6, page 24.

TABLE 19. - FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS WITHOUT POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS : TOTAL INCOME, 1968-69 (a)

| Matriculated | 17 | 16 | 14 or 15 | 13 or under | Left school at - | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | MALES | Total |
| <i>Total income (b) (\$)</i> - | | | | | | |
| Under 1,000 | | | | | - '000 - | |
| 1,000 and under 1,200 | | | 11.8 | 35.8 | | |
| 1,200 " " 1,400 | 8.1 | | * | 19.2 | 11.1 | 61.6 |
| 1,400 " " 1,600 | | | 10.5 | 19.6 | | 31.6 |
| 1,600 " " 1,800 | | | 13.3 | 28.6 | 9.1 | 39.3 |
| 1,800 " " 2,000 | 13.3 | | 11.7 | 22.4 | | 52.8 |
| 2,000 " " 2,400 | | | 8.5 | 35.3 | 11.6 | 44.9 |
| 2,400 " " 2,800 | 13.5 | | 17.6 | 32.8 | 52.7 | 64.5 |
| 2,800 " " 3,200 | | | 20.9 | 45.0 | 145.7 | 258.1 |
| 3,200 " " 3,600 | | | 23.8 | 42.2 | 187.6 | 323.9 |
| 3,600 " " 4,000 | | | 13.1 | 35.4 | 197.9 | 347.8 |
| 4,000 " " 4,500 | | | 10.8 | 29.5 | 144.0 | 259.3 |
| 4,500 " " 5,000 | | | 12.6 | 32.1 | 109.4 | 189.6 |
| 5,000 " " 5,500 | | | 8.7 | 13.1 | 112.3 | 202.3 |
| 5,500 " " 6,000 | | | 10.8 | 14.2 | 25.9 | 116.8 |
| 6,000 " " 8,000 | | | * | * | 12.3 | 94.9 |
| 8,000 and over | | | 14.7 | 9.5 | 11.0 | 44.7 |
| Total | 133.0 | 186.8 | 350.5 | 1,265.9 | 347.3 | 2,283.4 |
| <i>Median income</i> | | | | | | |
| Median income | 3,780 | 3,300 | 3,120 | 3,120 | 3,010 | 3,110 |
| Mean income | 4,320 | 3,750 | 3,520 | 3,420 | 3,260 | 3,490 |
| <i>FEMALES</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Total income (b) (\$)</i> - | | | | | | |
| Under 1,000 | | | | | - '000 - | |
| 1,000 and under 1,200 | | | 9.5 | 41.7 | | |
| 1,200 " " 1,400 | 14.6 | | 8.2 | 28.2 | 13.1 | 60.7 |
| 1,400 " " 1,600 | | | 15.3 | 28.6 | | 45.1 |
| 1,600 " " 1,800 | | | 22.1 | 45.9 | | 55.8 |
| 1,800 " " 2,000 | | | 10.0 | 24.4 | 14.4 | 90.3 |
| 2,000 " " 2,400 | | | 8.6 | 18.0 | 14.3 | 108.0 |
| 2,400 " " 2,800 | 13.5 | | 14.8 | 40.9 | 21.0 | 186.6 |
| 2,800 " " 3,200 | | | 13.2 | 24.8 | 9.3 | 104.5 |
| 3,200 and over | | | 12.6 | 13.2 | 10.8 | 49.0 |
| Total | 40.6 | 75.0 | 187.4 | 462.6 | 94.8 | 860.4 |
| <i>Median income</i> | | | | | | |
| Median income | 2,370 | 2,080 | 1,950 | 1,910 | 1,880 | 1,940 |
| Mean income | 2,550 | 2,280 | 2,080 | 1,990 | 2,010 | 2,060 |
| <i>PERSONS</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Total income (b) (\$)</i> - | | | | | | |
| Under 1,000 | | | | | - '000 - | |
| 1,000 and under 1,200 | | | 9.5 | 21.3 | 77.6 | 122.3 |
| 1,200 " " 1,400 | 14.8 | | 9.2 | 14.4 | 47.4 | 76.6 |
| 1,400 " " 1,600 | | | 10.5 | 26.2 | 48.1 | 95.2 |
| 1,600 " " 1,800 | | | 13.2 | 35.5 | 74.5 | 143.1 |
| 1,800 " " 2,000 | 11.1 | | 17.1 | 36.2 | 79.2 | 152.9 |
| 2,000 " " 2,400 | | | 15.5 | 28.8 | 91.1 | 163.4 |
| 2,400 " " 2,800 | | | 32.4 | 73.7 | 249.4 | 444.8 |
| 2,800 " " 3,200 | | | 34.1 | 69.8 | 237.4 | 428.4 |
| 3,200 " " 3,600 | | | 20.1 | 53.0 | 221.1 | 396.7 |
| 3,600 " " 4,000 | | | 15.1 | 39.2 | 155.7 | 280.1 |
| 4,000 " " 4,500 | | | 10.7 | 31.3 | 113.7 | 198.5 |
| 4,500 " " 5,000 | | | 13.7 | 34.9 | 115.9 | 211.1 |
| 5,000 " " 5,500 | | | 9.6 | 21.6 | 64.3 | 122.1 |
| 5,500 " " 6,000 | | | 11.3 | 15.1 | 53.0 | 99.6 |
| 6,000 " " 8,000 | | | * | * | 24.1 | 46.8 |
| 8,000 and over | | | 8.0 | 8.8 | 12.1 | 66.9 |
| Total | 173.7 | 261.8 | 537.9 | 1,728.5 | 442.0 | 3,143.8 |
| <i>Median income</i> | | | | | | |
| Median income | 3,300 | 2,860 | 2,580 | 2,730 | 2,770 | 2,750 |
| Mean income | 3,910 | 3,330 | 3,010 | 3,030 | 2,990 | 3,100 |

(a) For definitions see explanatory notes. (b) From all sources.

* Less than 8,000. See paragraph 6, page 24.

TECHNICAL NOTE

Estimation procedure

Estimates derived from the quarterly population survey are obtained by using a ratio estimation procedure. This procedure ensures that survey estimates conform to the independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

Reliability of the estimates

2. Since the estimates in this bulletin are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample, and not the whole population, was enumerated. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figures that would have been obtained from a comparable complete enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. A table of standard errors which is intended to be of general application is given below. These standard errors apply to estimates for individuals. The standard error of an estimate for families will generally be slightly lower than the standard error of an estimate of the same size for individuals.

3. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this bulletin. A table of standard errors for general application is given below. These figures will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate but they will provide an indication of its magnitude. An example of the use of the table is as follows: if the estimate obtained from the sample is 100,000 and the standard error is 4 per cent of the estimate, i.e. 4,000, there are about two chances in three that the true figure is within the range 96,000 to 104,000 and about nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is between 92,000 and 108,000.

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

| Size of estimate (Persons) | Approximate standard error of estimates | | Size of estimate (Persons) | Approximate standard error of estimates | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| | Persons | Per cent of estimate | | Persons | Per cent of estimate |
| 8,000 | 1,250 | 16 | 100,000 | 3,750 | 3.8 |
| 10,000 | 1,375 | 14 | 200,000 | 5,000 | 2.5 |
| 15,000 | 1,500 | 10 | 500,000 | 6,250 | 1.3 |
| 20,000 | 1,750 | 9 | 1,000,000 | 6,875 | 0.7 |
| 50,000 | 2,500 | 5 | 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 0.5 |

4. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the numerator and the size of the denominator. However, the per cent standard error of the estimated percentage will generally be lower than the per cent standard error of the estimate of the numerator. The per cent standard errors of the numerators can be obtained from the table above.

5. Medians and means published in this bulletin are also subject to sampling variability. Estimated relative standard errors of these medians and means are all less than five per cent.

6. As the standard errors in the table show, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates would thus be subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this bulletin, estimates less than 8,000 have not been shown. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

7. The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the non-sampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or only a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

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NOTE. Inquiries concerning these statistics may be made in Canberra by telephoning 63 9111 extension 2347 or, in each State capital, by telephoning the office of the Bureau of Census and Statistics.